THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

LAST SATURDAY EVENING'S ENGLISHMAN has the following anent the practical enforcement of the Ilbert Bill:

Should the indigo and tea planters all unite not to recognize the right of Native Magistrates to try them, I have no hesitation in saying that the law will not run in those districts where the planters live, for the Government will have no means at its command to enforce it. For it must be borne in mind that the planters are a numerous and well-armed body of men, against whom the police would be powerless, and no Government of India dare employ European soldiers in such a cause, even if, which I much doubt, they could get a European soldier to go on such a duty.

What next and next?

OUR NEW CONTEMPORARY of the *Indian Nation*, whom we take to be an impartial observer, as he is not attached to any party, makes the following remarks on the National Fund controversy:

The controversy about the National Fund is getting unpleasantly warm. The *Bengalee* and the *Patriot* are the principal combatants, and both of them are determined not to give in. It is easy for any outside observer to see that it is an unequal combat. The *Bengalee* has taken it upon himself to define the programme of the National Committee; the *Patriot* is only concerned in showing that the programme so defined is unsuitable. Destructive work is always easier than constructive. The *Patriot's* work is of a purely destructive character. The *Bengalee* seems hardly to appreciate the extent of his own responsibilities. No body compels him to define a programme, but if he does define it, he ought to be sure that it is perfectly unassailable. But with a recklessness which we cannot too strongly condemn he has, been inspite of repeated disasters setting up fortifications which hardly stand a breath of wind. He had put forward a number of schemes as falling within the scope of the work of a National Committee, and the *Patriot* had no difficulty in showing that every one of the objects so defined was of a local or a provincial character. The *Bengalee* after this crushing defeat, ought to have taken warning and advanced no programme save one of a thoroughly undisputed character. This he has not done. He has come forward with another programme, which the *Patriot* calls his "second manifesto," and this document is not one whit stronger than the one which preceded it. The new manifesto refers to the appointment of a delegate, to the establishment of a newspaper in England, to the necessity of our indentifying ourselves with the Liberal party in English politics. A delegate may be maintained, says the *Patriot*, at the expense of the local associations. "As for an Indian newspaper in England, we are afraid it will never do." And as for identifying ourselves with any party in English politics, liberal or conservative, it would be a great mistake. It is high time the *Bengalee* abandoned his programmes and the habit of giving programmes.

It is most painful to us to have to relate this story, for we believe the cause of the National Fund to be not altogether a bad one, though, the *Bengalee's* advocacy very nearly makes it out to be such. We need not repeat here all that the *Patriot* says about having delegates in England, about newspapers published by Indians in England, and about mixing ourselves up with English politics. We entirely concur in all that the *Patriot* says on these heads. The second programme is as rotten as the first, and we hope no more such programmes are forthcoming.

The *Indian Nation* is not opposed to the National Fund movement, but our contemporary seems to agree with us that the *sine qua non* for the success of the project is the organization of a National Council composed of representative men from the different provinces and a guarantee for good, steady, permanent work. We will give his words. He says: "But our idea is not to commence operations until a representative committee which is to be the permanent committee of management has been formed and has acquired a definite legal status." Our contemporary will doubtless admit that such a Committee must have headquarters somewhere, say Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore or Allahabad, and we ask whether it will be practicable to get our representative men from the different provinces to meet regularly and work steadily, away from the scenes of their respective occupations. Apart from all other considerations, it is this difficulty, which staggers us at the very outset. A National Fund must be in the hands of a National Council, and not of a clique, and if we cannot have the one, we cannot have the other. The *Bengalee* says, "there is no power on earth that can thwart the movement." Brave words these, which we poor mortals have not the courage to use. We only wish to say that we consider it a misfortune that while there is so much enthusiasm about the project, and honest enthusiasm too, we cannot in the true interests of our country allow ourselves to be carried away by the tide.

HUBBARD'S Newspaper Directory states that out of 34,274 newspapers and periodicals which were published in 1880, no fewer than 16,500 were printed in the English tongue. The gross circulation of the whole periodical press is estimated at 10,592,000,000.

AN OLD WOMAN in Sussex, who was sentenced to a month's hard labour for selling beer to her lodgers without a license, has gained £150 damages in an action against the magistrates for false imprisonment on the ground that hard labour ought not to have been inflicted. Bravo old woman!

THE MORMONS have begun suits in the Federal courts in Utah against the Commissioners appointed to execute the Edmonds law against poligamy, in pursuance of a deliberate purpose to resist the enforcement of the law. The suits, being for damages against the Commissioners personally, are intended to frighten them into doing nothing.

TWENTY OR THIRTY Hindoo schoolboys were, as the *Inidan Witness* says, seized with a funny mood, and interrupted the Christian preachers in Beadon Square, by continuous shouting. The *Englishman* published a paragraph asserting that the Rev. K. S. Macdonald was "holding forth" on the life and doings of Krishna, when he was "literally" bespattered with showers of clay. But Mr. Macdonald writes to that paper to deny both statements, and further to say that he did not take his turn at preaching till after the disturbance was over.

TUESDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

MR. ALLAN HUME in a pithy letter to the *Pioneer* gives a brief history of the Ilbert Bill agitation. We give the following extracts from it:

Your articles on the European and Native agitation, *in re* the Ilbert Bill, which appeared in your issue of the 14th instant, appear to me to mistake the case in a most extraordinary manner. The Government, at a time when no agitation on the part of either Europeans or natives existed, or was dreamt of, proposed a certain amendment of the law. This amendment, whether rightly or wrongly, the Government put forward as a further approximation towards that rule of equal justice, which has always, nominally at any rate been upheld as the fundamental principle of the British administration. The Europeans set on foot a vehement agitation in order to try and *prevent* Government from granting to the natives this supposed instalment of justice. They further, at a great public meeting, abused and insulted the native community, and later, both here and at home, asserted openly that the natives neither appreciated nor cared for this, or the other boons of a similar character, which the Viceroy was desirous of conferring on them.

Then, naturally, the natives began to agitate in *their* turn; firstly, in order to return in kind the unmerited abuse to which they had been subjected; and secondly, to demonstrate that they did both appreciate and care for the boons that Lord Ripon had proffered. By what possible mental obliquity, then, can you maintain that if the Government remains firm to its original purpose, it will be yielding to native agitation? Under what marvellous hallucination of race-prejudice can you argue that the European agitation has been defensive, that of the natives offensive?

MR. Hume might have added that the natives have always felt a keen interest in the subject. From the time of the late Babu Ramgopal Ghose they have agitated for equality in the eye of the law. Even when the Criminal Procedure Code was passed in 1882 the British Indian Association strongly urged this question in their Memorial to the Viceregal Council on the subject.

A LONDON Correspondent thus writes to the *Indian Mirror*:

Indian newspapers have begun to be subscribed to by the Union. I shall never forget the night when Mr. Das, of Emmanuel College brought a motion before the House about subscribing to the *Hindoo Patriot*. Let me explain to you what we were asking for. We are only about half-a-dozen of us, Members of the Union, whereas the total number is somewhere about four thousand. To ask such a large number to take in an Indian newspaper for the sake of the few is, on the face of it, absurd. Mr. Das was supported by a Trinity man, but, in the course of his speech, he said it would look courteous if the House acceded to the wishes of the foreign members, and out of courtesy, therefore, the paper ought to be taken. This was thought by some of us as rather objectionable. So I had to get up and tell them that we should certainly not like the paper to be taken in, as if it were mere charity, and we could easily dispense with that, but we wanted it for the Honorable Members themselves that they might know, or have a chance of knowing, something about Indian subjects. The House then divided, and the motion was proclaimed and carried unanimously amidst loud cheers.

This single fact, small though it be, shews that the feeling towards India among Englishmen in England is very different from what unfortunately prevails among Anglo-Indians in India.

IN REPLYING to the Bombay addresses Sir Evelyn Baring thus returned the compliment to Bombay:

It gives me peculiar pleasure to receive in this city an address such as that with which you have done me the honor to present me, for I have learnt to regard the public opinion of Bombay, whether European or Native, as expressive of, perhaps, the best type of political thought in India. We have recently, gentlemen, as you are aware, been through a period of somewhat bitter and painful political controversy. In the course of that controversy, the Press of Bombay, whether European or Native, and whether opposed to the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, as in the case of the *Times of India* or in support of it, as in the case of the other leading paper, the *Bombay Gazette*, have distinguished themselves by a fairness and moderation which I venture to think might be followed with great advantage in other parts of India. This fairness and moderation is no doubt due to a just appreciation of the fact that in political discussion argument is a more legitimate and effective weapon than invective or misrepresentation.

This reflective or constructive reproach upon Calcutta we hope will not be lost upon our press and men.

WITH REGARD to the salt duty Sir Evelyn Baring remarked:

Nor do I think it probable that in the immediate future it is likely that any further reduction will be possible. But I may mention that one of the last official acts with which I was connected before I left Simla was to cause inquiries to be instituted with the view to seeing whether it would not be possible to provide salt for agricultural purposes such as food for cattle at a lower price than heretofore. If that were done, a very great benefit would, no doubt, be conferred on the country.

We entirely concur and we hope the measure will be carried out.

IN REPLY to the address of the Bombay Branch of the East Indian Association Sir Evelyan Baring thus explained the part he took in the Ilbert Bill:

In reply to this address I wish in the first instance to allude to a subject of which no mention has been made in the address itself. I mean the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill. I do not propose to discuss the merits or demerits of this measure but as I am about to leave India, and as while I am in India I shall have no further opportunity of expressing any opinion upon it, I wish to mention one circumstance which is not in the nature of an opinion, but of a fact. It may possibly be, in the recollection of some of you, that when this subject was being discussed in the Governor-General's Council last March, I almost alone of the members of that Council did not express any opinion upon it. My reasons for not expressing any opinion were two-fold: first, because I never make a speech if I can possibly avoid doing so, (laughter); and, secondly, because my views were fully explained by others who could speak with far greater authority and eloquence than myself. As, however, I am about to leave this country, but it is just possible that my silence may be misconstrued. I wish, therefore, to say that I entirely concurred with the Bill as it was originally introduced by Mr. Ilbert into the Council, and further that after giving the fullest consideration to the arguments which have been adduced for and against the measure since that period, I am, so far as the essential principles of the Bill are concerned, of exactly the same opinion as I was nine months ago. (Applause.)

IN REPLYING to the *Poona Sarvajanik Subha* Sir Evelyn Baring said:

I wish, however, to mention that when, in speaking of the abolition of the cotton duties, you observe that, that step "has not resulted in securing to English manufacturers the advantage they anticipated in their competition with local enterprise," the Committee seemed to have overlooked the point to which I alluded in the last Financial Statement (paras.80 86), namely, that those portions of the cotton duties which were abolished in March 1882 were not protective, and that their maintenance or abolition could not, therefore, influence the competition of English with Indian cotton goods. Further the object which the Government had in view in abolishing the whole of the cotton duties was not to confer any advantage on English manufacturers, but to give to the Indian community generally the full advantages of free-trade. I do not doubt that as economic knowledge advances, and as the practical results to the country, which are to be derived from a free-trade policy, become yearly more apparent, those advantages will be more and more fully appreciated.

True, but India could ill-afford to lose an annual revenue of £800,000 for the sake of an advanced idea, for which some of the most civilized countries of the world do not seem to be yet prepared.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER has laid India under a deep obligation by making philosophic comments on the opinion of the High Court of Bengal on the Ilbert Bill. We give the following extracts from the Professor's letter to the *Times*:

Now, after reading that opinion as carefully as it deserves to be read, I cannot say that it materially alters the aspect of

the case. It contains hardly anything that had not been said before in the newspapers, but it has the great advantage of saying everything in good order, and without any profusion of rhetorical dust.

The Judges do not controvert any one of these truly statesmanlike arguments. What they say amounts to a mere assertion that it is better to put off the evil day, that is, to wait till there is an ugly rush, or till, as they fondly hope, the demand for any judicial reform will have ceased altogether. They hope, in fact, that Lord Lytton's policy will never be carried out, that the natives will never form one-sixth of the Civil Service but that they will prove to be, "a small and dwindling class." If that should be so, surely no harm will have been done. But if it should be otherwise, is not the policy recommended by the Judges, very much like that of the German Government before 1848? When, before that date, the people petitioned, from year to year, to be allowed to smoke in the streets, the statesmen of the time imagined that it was wise not to make any concessions till there should be a longer demand. In case of a real disturbance they thought that the concession of the liberty to smoke in the streets would act like oil on troubled waters. But 1848 came and then the people took the liberty not only to light their cigars in the streets, but to fire cannons.

THE LEARNED Professor thus concludes:

I do not believe, as some have said, that the withdrawal of Mr. Ilbert's Bill would lead to a rebellion, but I do believe that this unmerited slight offered to some of their best men would leave a soreness in the minds of a very large number of the most loyal subjects of the Empress of India. I have nothing to say in reply to that brutal logic which maintains that India was conquered by "blood and iron," and must be ruled by "blood and iron." They are brave words, and no more. There are other words, however, which I may be allowed to quote in conclusion—really brave words because they have been followed by brave deeds, and will be followed, I trust, by still braver deeds—the words utterred by Her Majesty the Queen when advised by one of the most Conservative of English statesmen, the lateLord Derby:—

"And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects of whatever race or creed be freely and impartially admitted to office in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity to discharge. We hold ourselves bound to the Natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which binds us to all our other subjects, and these obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil."

Amen!

THE SPRECHES of the Native members of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Local Self-Government Bills do them great credit. Mr. Budroodeen Tyabji made a bold onslaught on the Bills. The gravamen of Mr. Budroodeen's animadversions was that the elective principle in the municipalities in future to be constituted, as indicated by the Government of India, had received but a narrow interpretation in the Bill drawn up and launched by the Hon'ble Mr. Peile. He contended that the large reservation of official control was adverse to the successful conduct of local self-government, inasmuch as it would be inconsistent with the self-respect of prominent members of the different local communities to take much interest in the furtherance of good local administration in the presence of a controlling power on each Board, which might render nugatory their best efforts for the common weal. Mr. Budroodeen further took exception to the indefinite character of the Bill, particularly as regards the areas to which the advantages of local self-government were as yet considered doubtful, and deprecated the distinction made between Sind and the rest of the Presidency. He was of opinion that the townships to which local self-government could not yet with confidence be vouchsafed should be clearly defined, and kept on a schedule, which should be revised from time to time as the march of progress and enlightenment might indicate.

THE HON'BLE RAO SAHEB MUNDLIK made a masterly speech on the subject. He was taken to task by the Governor for using certain expressions, which seem to shew that our despotic rulers are not prepared to give us the ordinary freedom of Parliamentary life.

WE HAVE received a copy of a memorial of certain candidates for the Higher Grade Pleadership Examination. We transcribe the following remarks of the *Mahomedan Observer* on the subject:

A higher grade pleader, we may mention, is a person who is entitled to practise in any Court subordinate to the High Court, and a student who aspires to be a higher grade pleader must not only pass the First Arts, but attend a course of lectures in Law for two years. The subject in which candidates are examined in the Higher Grade Pleadership are about the same as those for the B. L.—till last year the subjects for the former were decidedly more numerous. It may be said that jurisprudence has formed a part of the B. L. curriculum; but till last year the examination in that branch of study was confined to Dr. Markby's little work on the "Elements of Law." No doubt for the ensuing examination the B. L. candidates will have to prepare themselves in Student's Austin and such Real Property as is contained in Stephen's Commentaries, but yet on the whole the subjects for the B. L. and those for the Pleadership examination are pretty nearly balanced, with perhaps some advantage on the side of the Pleadership. But the curious feature of the higher grade examination comes prominently to light when one compares the pass marks fixed for it with those fixed for the B. L. In order to be successful at the B. L. Examination a candidate is required to obtain 33 per cent. in each paper and 50 per cent. on the whole, whereas a candidate for the Pleadership will be "plucked" if he fails to obtain 62·5 in each paper. We have to add to this the embarrassments of a *viva voce* examination to which the pleadership candidates are subjected, to quote the language of the petition, "in the midst of their written papers," and which they have to score no less than 33 per cent. That this high scale marks is of a prohibitive character it is hardly possible to deny, and the only wonder is that it does not deter candidates from presenting themselves at the examination at all.

We concur.

THURSDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

WE HAVE received a report of the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Central College at Bangalore of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. The Dewan delivered an excellent address on behalf of the Maharaja.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a petition to the Government of Bengal of Rajcoomari Gupta, widow of the late Babu Rukshinikant Roy of Jopsha, and mother and guardian of minors Chunderkant Roy and brothers. If the facts related in the petition be true and reliable, it is evident that the family is about to be reduced to utter destitution through the remissness of the Collector and Manager. We give below the following abstract of the petition:

It appears that the estate of the above named Rukshini Kant Roy came under the Court of Wards in 1882 after his death. At the time the estate was saddled with a debt of Rs. 24,000, it had a gross income of Rs. 12,000 a year, and there was due to it a further sum of Rs. 7000 on account of arrears of rent. At the time when the estate came under the Court of Wards there was a decree against it for Rs. 18,000. The Board of Revenue, it is said gave distinct orders to sell one of the properties and pay off the whole debt. The predecessor of the present collector of Furreedpore took one year's time from the judgment-creditor to satisfy his claim either by sale of the mortgaged property or by some other means. But no action was taken by the present Collector, although the decree-holder was willing to purchase one-third of a mehal at a price, which would have not only satisfied his claim, but discharged the whole debt. The decree-holder's solicitude to buy this one-third share arose from the circumstance that he had purchased two-thirds of the same mehal from the other owners and the fact that he had paid Rs. 23,000 for one-third of the two-third shares makes it very probable that he would have paid the same price for the minor's one-third share which would have cleared all their debt. Owing to this refineness of the Collector the whole property of the minors was sold for Rs. 17,000, that is to say a property which yielded a net income of Rs. 6,000 and was therefore worth Rs. 100,000 was sold for Rs. 17,000. The debts are not wholly cleared and the poor minors are reduced to utter distitution. The Collector it is true at a late hour moved to set aside the sale, but it was too late and his application was rejected. The native manager of the estate was equally indifferent and negligent. He did nothing to avert the doom that was hanging over the head of the minors. Not only that but he also left the place of his business in Backergunge a little before the sale for Furreedpore where he summoned the amlah of the estate for consultation, while at the sale there was no body on behalf of the minors to look after their interest. Now who is to be held responsible for the ruin which has overtaken the poor minors? If the estate had not gone to the Court of Wards their guardian and friends ought have sold a portion of the estate by private sale and discharged the debt. This is a matter which calls for the serious consideration of Government. At any rate the interest of the minors ought to be protected.

Of course the above is an *exparte* statement. We should like to know what the Collector and the Manager have to say in reply.

A CORRESPONDENT, a B. L. of the University of Calcutta, has sent us the following:

A Brahmin astrologer by name Ramjoyprosad Chattopadhaya visited my house and after performing some calculation send that I was labouring for two months under some urinary disease, then pointing to a cocoanut tree said, take down that cocoanut you will find inside a two annas bit which rub on something and take the rubbing as medicine. We did as directed and to our astonishment we found that his allegation was literally true. It was equally astonishing that the man went down to a near tank for bath and remained under water about four hours and a half.

THIRTY-THREE thousand three hundred and fifty-six persons visited the Indian Museum in August last, of whom 32,844 were natives, 510 Europeans and others.

WE HAVE received a lengthy communication from Lucknow *anent* the Ilbert Bill which we are sorry we cannot insert *in extenso*. The writer controverts the assertion that the native population do not care about the Bill but that a handful of Bengali Babus only have raised a cry in its favor. On this point he says:

I earnestly beseech you to proclaim through your columns to the world at large and to the British people in particular that it is not a small clique of designing Bengali Babus who are moving heaven and earth in their wild way for equality in the eye of the law, but it is the silent and helpless 250 millions of India of every colour, creed and denomination from Kashmir to Cape Commorin—Hindus, Mahomedans Parsis, Jains and many other small creeds and nationalities who through their intelligent and more active countrymen demanded and do demand that Mr. Ilbert's very just and liberal Bill be passed into law, that all unjust and unjustifiable laws based on invidious race distinctions including that which prohibited fully competent native Magistrates from trying European offenders in the Moffussil be repealed or amended, and that India be governed for the benefit of the Indians and not for a handful of foreigners.

With regard to the other contention of the opponents of the Bill that Englishmen and natives have their peculiar rights and privileges which must be preserved intact and always respected and that if native ladies be exempted from appearance before a European Magistrate, why should English ladies be brought before a native Magistrate and be tried by him, the writer says—the answer is simple:

European ladies appear in public and before all tribunals and assemblies, native ladies are by custom and religious sanction secreted a zenanah-house. There can be no harm in the former to appear in a Court of Justice whereas to the latter such appearance will be an act of violence and outrage.

FRIDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:

A Committee has been appointed by the Government of India to hold its sittings at Simla to reorganize the Public Works Department. Perhaps it would have served its purpose better if there were at least one member of the subordinate establishment on it—say a clever, well-improved, scrupulous and conscientious officer of from 25 to 30 years' experience. As it is, the Committee of Engineers chiefly composed of Europeans being members of an establishment quite distinct from the subordinate establishment will naturally seek to promote the interests of their own class. Every member of the Committee will try his head and heart to improve the prospects and promote the well-being of the Engineer establishment. Of course the subordinate establishment might come in for its share of notice, but all the discussions will tend to benefit the Engineers. If there were one subordinate like Roy Judunath Roy Bahadur or Babu Gopalchunder Bose, justice might have been done to the poor subordinate establishment. But I do not despair—Truth will be out and redress will be given to the subordinate establishment at last.

ANOTHER correspondent writing on the same subject says:

Now, that a Committee is sitting at Simla, opportunity might be taken to impress upon them the facts of the hard life the subordinates lead—their work in the interior, out-of-the-way places, their rough life and the imminent risks they run, which all together tend to shorten their lives. There are many among them who are men of good education and training. The members in the upper grades are disproportionately limited and their prospects of promotion are therefore very remote. Their promotion may be facilitated if one-third of the upper-subordinates be made sub-engineers, another third supervisors, and the remaining third overseers. The next question which should be pressed upon the Committee is the rate of travelling allowance. This allowance for sub-engineers and supervisors has been lately cut down from six and five annas to four annas a mile, but the rate of allowance to Engineers drawing less than Rs. 400 has been kept at 8 annas per mile. This reduction has entailed great hardship upon the subordinates who feel equal difficulty of travelling in the interior with their superiors from loss of horses and the expense of purchasing them. Again the upper-subordinates enjoyed the privilege of having their appointments and transfers *Gazetted*, of this they have been deprived, though the subordinates of other departments enjoy it. This though a small matter still calls for attention.

WE HAVE received the following communication from Narajole in the Midnapore district, which observes the attention of Government:

Tuppa Narajole is a village in the Mindapore District. It consists of several pergunnahs. It is conveniently surrounded on all sides by rivers. It had protective Zemindary embankments from time immemorial. While it was the property of the Maharanee of Burdwan they had gone to ruin and paddy cultivation had been altogether given up 20 or 25 years ago. Since it became the property of Raja Mahendralal Khan in 1879 the embankments were repaired and raised, but with all his endeavours the repaired embankments were washed away by the flood of 4th August last, the poor ryots have been ruined by the loss of their *amun* and *ouse* paddy and all herbs and plants. The waters are still standing and will not subside till October next, and the villagers are falling sick daily with no prospect for the future. Almost all the roads of the village being immersed in water, they have become impassable. There is no Government or public road though the villagers pay road cess yearly to the amount of Rs. 1,500. Their application to the Midnapore Road Cess Committee for a raised road have met with no response. Only four or five years cess which they pay will be sufficient for these roads. If these roads had been in existence the poor villagers might have earned their livelihood by exporting and importing merchandise by way of Midnapore and Ghattal.

The long continuance of this flood water, we learn, is owing to the removal of the embankments on the left bank of the Cossye river about six or seven miles from Pathra to Dhurumpoor for the protection of the Midnapore Canal. For this act of injustice Government had been obliged to pay heavy compensation to the Raja of Narajole. It is to be earnestly hoped that the kind Government will be pleased to open a wide path for the outflow of flood water removing the embankments on both sides of the Selye river and constructing the Cossye embankments.

A CORRESPONDENT, who signs himself R. C. S., comes to the vindication of Dr. Ghose of Rungpore from the insinuations of *Truth*, whose letter we published in a recent issue. *Truth* referred to three things, (1) opposition to the introduction of local self-government in Rungpore, (2) non-attendance at the Surendernath meeting, (3) enforcement of the use of non-inflammable materials in the construction of huts. With regard to the first R. C. S. says that Dr. Ghose does not consider Rungpore ripe for local self-government, as to the second, Dr. Ghose did not attend the Surendranath meeting because he felt no sympathy for the movement, and

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as a Government officer he was precluded from attending such meetings; as for the third it was a measure of necessity. The Doctor, however, minimised the hardships of the poor by giving them advances, which were recovered in small instalments We think the remarks of *Truth* did in no wise detract from the merits of Dr. Ghose.

WE HAVE received the following from a correspondent:

There are zemindars in Bengal who quietly and without ostentation are doing much good to the country and to the people. The public are not unaware of the fact that Rungpore Drainage Works were executed chiefly through the liberality of Babu Mahima Runjon Roy Chowdry. There are several educational and charitable institutions in the district of Rungpore which receive substantial aid from this gentleman. He has lately helped a fellow zemindar with a sum of Rs. 14,000 to fight out his right in the Privy Council. He is ever ready to help the poor, but never makes a display of what he does. He is quiet and modest but the Government ought to take notice of such unostentations charity and liberality.

We can testify that Babu Mohimarunjun Roy Chowdry of Kakina is an enlightened and large-hearted zemindar, who fully realizes the truth of the saying that property has its rights as well as duties.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from the Secretary to the Northbrook Indian Society a statement of donations received from Indian chiefs and gentlemen, from which we learn that the total amount raised was Rs. 194,770 and also £4,588. The sums collected are thus allotted: Government of India £ 40 and Rs. 69,222-8; Government of Bengal £100 and Rs. 10,482-8; Government of Madras £3443 and Rs. 2480; Government of Bombay £205 and Rs. 112,585.

LORD KIMBERLEY, who presided at the last annual exhibition of the Cooper's Hill College, in addressing the students, said:

He had been glad to hear from the distinguished chairman of the Board of Visitors (Lord Napier) that he was thoroughly satisfied with the changes which hadbeen recently made in this institution; that its financial prospects were good; and that the number of students now nearly equalled the accommodation provided for them, so that there was every reason to suppose that this institution had taken root and was now established on a firm basis.

But all this is done at the expense of the tax-payers of India. Is this just and honest?

SATURDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

THE LIBERAL on the National Fund:

Many of our contemporaries are knocking their brains about some plan of utilising the national fund which is being raised under the auspices of the Indian Association. It is rather amusing to see how they tacitly assume the necessity for such a fund and think that its objects may be clearly defined hereafter. They intend in other words to place a cart before the horse.

And yet in the absence of a definite object how is it possible to raise funds from the people? The way in which the missionaries of the Association set about their business is something like this. A B comes to C D, makes a long bow, begins an elaborate speech, and then holds out a bag. C D receives A B, is told that he is expected to subscribe, in fact opens his cash box; but a warning thought comes to him. He asks why this money is wanted. A B is ready with his answer—"Give first and determine afterwards." That is a curious way of collecting money, but it is the way resorted to by our friends of the Indian Association. Evidently they are not practical men.

THE following rules about admission to the forthcoming Calcutta Exhibition will interest our readers throughout the country:

1. The opening ceremony will take place on Tuesday, the 4th December. Special tickets for this ceremony may be purchased at the ticket office up to the Saturday, the 1st December, at the following rates:—

Reserved and numbered seats for non-holders of season tickets Rs. 10, any other part of the building Rs. 5.

Holders of season tickets will have reserved seats assigned to them without extra charge on applying at the ticket office before the 1st December. All ticket holders for the opening ceremony must be in their seats by—at which time the doors will be closed. After the ceremony, the Exhibition will remain open till 8 P. M.

2. On and after the 5th December and until further notice the Exhibition will be open daily; except Sundays, from 10-30 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. and from 8-39 P. M. to 11. P. M. The prices of admission will be as follows:—

Wednesday Morning	...	...	...	1 rupee.
Ditto Evening	...	...	...	1 rupee.
Other days Morning	...	...	...	4 annas.
Ditto (in the evening)	...	...	...	8 annas.
Children under twelve	...	...	...	half price.

Special arrangements will be made for the exclusive admission of Native ladies on certain days.

3. The price of season tickets will be as follows:—

Single ticket for gentleman		...	25.
Ditto	for Lady	...	15.

Any gentleman purchasing single tickets for himself and a lady for his family will be allowed to purchase additional tickets for other *bona fide* members of his family at 10 rupees each. Season tickets for children under 12 years of age will be issued at reduced rates.

These tickets will admit the holders to the Exhibition one hour before the Exhibition opens to the public, and at all hours when it is so open including the opening and other official ceremonies, with the exception of days which may be set apart for the exclusive admission of ladies. They will be non-transferrable, and must be presented at the gate each time the holder enters, if required.

THE INDIAN MIRROR has received the following special telegram from London.

4th September, 3-20 P. M.—A crowded meeting has just been held in the town of Exeter in support of the Ilbert Bill and Lord Ripon's policy. The meeting was addressed by the Hon.ble Bernard Coleridge, eldest son of the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. E. Johnson, M. P., (for Exeter) Sir John Budd Phear, and Mr. Lalmohun Ghose. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the meeting.

THE PIGOTT *vrs.* HASTIE CASE is the most exciting topic of the day. Would that the dirty linens were not washed in the sun! The *Indian Daily News* is giving by far the most complete report of the proceedings.

A CORRESPONDENT at Shiakhala a village near Jonye on one side and Ellypore on the other writes to say that though that village is only 10 miles west of Serampore letters are not delivered there by post in less than three days after receipt from Calcutta—that is letters from Calcutta are delivered on the third day, sometimes on the fourth. This appears rather strange. Shiakhalla is only about a mile from Ellypore and the delivery peon can without any dfficulty serve the place every morning.

WE THANK Messrs. K. N. Maithro and Co., of 27 Canning Street for a specimen bottle of their hair preserver oil.

WE HAVE received the Bhaddur number of the *Bharati*. It continues to sustain its reputation by discussing subjects of general interest with great ability. Some of the articles as we said lately are of great practical value. The second article in the present member, Koolin Kahini, is rather out of date. The facts and events described in it were current at one time but are now quite obsolete and therefore of no value.

THERE WERE 190 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 1st September, of which 6 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 60 from fevers, 13 from bowel complaints, 3 from accidents, 12 from pthisis and asthma, 10 from convulsions, 31 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 74. Among non Asiatics and mixed races the deaths are 9. The average of daily mortality was 27·5.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Calcutta International Exibition have notified the precautions which they intend to take for the safe custody of jewels and other valuables which may be entrusted to their care. The Jewellry Department we believe will be most splendidly represented.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the last half-yearly report of the Deoghur Railway Company for the half-year ending 30th June last. The amount of expenditure on construction account and preliminary expenses was Rs. 2,70,328-12-6, amount in Bill and stock in hand is Rs. 2757-6-0 and the amount of cash in hand in the Bank is Rs. 8426-7-9 The Company's earnings including interest were Rs. 9994-4-9 and deducting expenditure of Rs. 6150-11-10, there was a profit of Rs. 3843-8-11, which is satisfactory.

WE LEARN that at the last Attorneyship Examination of the High Court only one candidate has passed successfully—Babu Preonath Palit, clerk of Babu Nemychurn Bose. Mr. Garth has passed the intermediate grade.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Review of the Revenue Administration of the Province of Oudh for 1882. 2. Annual Statemeat of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency and of its chief ports and each of its subordinate ports with foreign countries for 1882-83. 3 Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for July 1883 and the four months 1st April 1883 to 31st July 1883. 4. Report on the Agricultural Gardens, Lucknow, for 1882-83. 5. Report on the Nagpore Model Farm for 1882 83. 6. Review of the Accounts of the sea-borne Foreign Trade of British India for 1882-83. 7. Report on Indian Wheat to the Secretary of State. By McDougall Brothers. 8. Records of Geological Survey of India. Vol XVI Part 3, 1883. 9. The Grievances of the East India Community—a paper read before the East India Association. By David Sutherland. 10. Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Associations of India—a paper read before the East India Association. By D. S. White. 11. The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill and the Anglo-Indian Agitation. A Historical Sketch—By a Native of India. 12 Report of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for 1882. 13. Catalogue of Books, Charts, Busts &c. of the Calcutta Phrenologieal Institute Book-Depot. 14. Sankhya Philosophy—together with an epitome of Hindu Philosophy in general, in Bengali—By Kalivar Vedantabagish. 15. Sajjad—Sumbul, a social drama in Hindustani—By Kessuv Ram Bhatt. 16. Ramayana—Sunderakand, in original Sanskrit with a Bengali Translation Published by Babu Protapchunder Roy and distributed *gratis*. 17. The Voice of India for August 1883. 18. The National Fund (its aim and end). 19. The Indian Society in London and the Indian Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, 1883. 20. "Bramhan"—a Bengali monthly for the exposition of the Religion of the Aryans, Vol. II, No. 1. 21. Bunga Dursana—a Bengali monthly No. 102. 22. Bharuti—a Bengali monthly for Bhaddur 1290 B. E. 23. "Bundhoo"—a fortnightly journal in Bengali, Vol. I, No. 1.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London September 3.—A report has reached here from the Cape that Cetewayo is coming to Maritzburg.

4. It is reported that 15,000 Chinese troops have crossed the Tonquin border. The number of British troops in Egypt will be reduced to three thousand during October and November.

5.—Prince Albert Victor of Wales has been created aKnight of the Garter.

6.—The Threatened rupture between China and France is being anxiously discussed throughout the country.

7.—Leading articles in the London press this morning urge British mediation between France and China. The *Times* publishes a telegram from Hong Kong stating that France threatens to blockade Pakhdi and Canton unless the Chinese troops are withdrawn from the frontier.

News from the Cape states that British troops will enter the reserved territory to keep watch over the movements of Cetewayo.

7.—The Marquis of Hartington, speaking at theCutter's feast last night, said he hoped that the progress of reforms in Egypt would permit of large reductions, if not the complete withdrawal, of the British troops before the reassembling of parliament. His Lordship, referring to the Tamatave affair, said it would be a mistake to suppose that the release of Mr, Shaw removed the ground of the differences between England and France; but the British Government hoped that satisfactory explanations of the circumstances would be received from the French Government.

Vienna, September 2.—The Countess de Chambord having decided that the nearest relative to her late husband shall officiate at the funeral as Chief Mourner, the Count De Paris has declined to attend the ceremony. The Imperial Princess of Austria gave birth to a daughter to-day.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1883.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, the 10th, 12th and 14th Insts., respectively, at 5 P.M.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 11th September at 7½ P.M.

Subject: Magneto-Electric and Volta-Electric Induction. Arago's Rotations.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S.J. C.I.E., on Thursday, the 13th September, at 7½ P.M.

Subject: Dispersion and Spectrum Analysis.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 15th September at 3 P.M.

Subject: Phosphorus.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1883.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND ACT.

THERE are certain provisions in the Central Provinces Land Act, which find no place in the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Thus Mr. Ilbert said, "we have restricted the power of an occupancy-tenant to transfer his holding to cases where the transfer is made to a person who would be an heir, or is a co-sharer, or is made with the landlord's consent; and we have provided that his right shall not be sold in execution of decree. And, after various attempts to deal with the difficult question of sub-letting, we have come to the conclusion that it is impracticable to do more than impose on subletting the same restrictions as are imposed on transfer in the ordinary sense of the word; that is to say a tenant may not sublet without his landlord's consent, unless his subtenant is a co-sharer or an expectant heir." In other words the absolute transferability of the occupancy tenure is not recognized. The landlord's consent is considered an important factor. In the second place in the case of subletting the landlord's consent is also made a condition precedent. So far so good. Then the Act abolishes the twelve years' rule of occupancy right. Mr. Ilbert says: "The objection to the twelve years' rule are obvious. It gives the tenant during the currency of the twelve yeare the most insecure of all titles—a title by sufferance: it supplies the landlord with a powerful ad-

ditional motive to evict. Where it has been deliberately and permanently engrafted into the law of the land, and as for a considerable time constituted part of that law the balance of argument may be in favour of retaining it, with such modifications and supplementary provisions as may be necessary for preventing landlords from reducing it to a nullity. But, as I have shown, in the Central Provinces this is not the case. The rule was introduced there merely as a stopgap, not as a permanent settlement of the question. On the whole, then, having regard to the obvious imperfection of the twelve-years' rule, and to its recent and provisional introduction, we decided to abandon it, except so far as rights had already grown up under it, and to stop the further growth of occupancy rights by lapse of time." In lieu of this rule the Act provides that the tenant-at-will shall be competent to purchase occupancy right by paying the landlord 2½ years' rental of his holding. Opinion was divided on this subject. Mr. Barkley, the Punjab Member, who took a very sensible view of the whole question, opposed this innovation on the following grounds: "1st, that to give the tenant power to compel the landlord to sell a proportion of his rights is an encroachment on the rights of the landlord: 2nd, that, while rights of property may be interfered with by the legislature when public interests require this, and on reasonable compensation being made to the persons whose rights are interfered with all unnecessary interference with such rights should be avoided; 3rd, that, in the present case, there is no evidence that public interests render it necessary that tenants should be empowered to compel their landlords to sell them occupancy-rights; 4th, that, even assuming such necessity to be established, there is no evidence that 2½ years' normal rental would compensate the landlord for the alteration in the status of his tenant." He remarked:

"If it were shewn to be necessary on public grounds to give this power to tenants, then, instead of fixing an arbitrary value, some machinery should be devised for dertermining the value in each instance when the parties did not themselves agree as to the sum to be paid. I consider the absence of any such machinery, and the absence of proof of necessity for conferring such a power, insuperable objections to the section as framed.

"But I think that in many cases landlords who find it necessary to raise money would have no objection to sell occupancy-rights to their tenants, if no compulsion existed. They would thus, instead of losing their land altogether by sale, or losing control over it for a time by mortgage, retain a substantial interest in it, though one of smaller value than that they previously possessed. And the proper sum to be paid would be ascertained by agreement between landlord and tenant, both parties being in a better position than almost any one else to judge of the value of the interest sold. If the compulsory power is retained, the landlord would feel its existence a grievance, even if the tenant did not exercise it; but in the absence of such a power, there would be no reason why he should not be willing to give a thrifty, industrious tenant a superior status, when this could be done without injury to himself.

Mr. Quinton opposed the amendment. He said: "The amendment of my hon'ble friend reverses all this, and throws things back into their old state, by making the consent of the landlord a condition precedent to the acquisition of such rights and leaving the terms of the bargain to be adjusted by mutual agreement. He must be a man of sanguine temperament who expects that such provisions would ever have any operation."

If it be admitted that the landlord has a right to his land, and that the new comer has no such right, is it just that the former should be forced to part with his right on payment of an arbitrary price? This is a simple question of *meum* and *teum*. Sir Steuart Bayley remarked: "If I may take an illustration from another province, I would refer to the use that the raiyats in Eastern Bengal made of the increased receipts coming to them from jute-cultivation. They found themselves, as we fear the Central Provinces tenants may find themselves, insufficiently protected from arbitrary enhancement, and as soon as they acquired the means, a movement set in, under which numbers of these raiyats, by payment of a large premium, got from their landlords a permanent lease of their lands. The permanently-settled Bengal Government is unaffected by the movement." Quite true, but the arrangement referred to by Sir Steuart Bayley has been carried out under the free will and mutual agreement of the parties concerned, which Mr. Quinton repudiated. None knows better than Sir Steuart that the mokurary leases for jute lands in Eastern Bengal have been given by the landlords of their own accord. The pressure of no compulsory law has been brought to bear upon them. The instinct of self-interest in the landlord and the tenant is the safest guide in matters of this kind. And if that instinct could be trusted in Bengal, why not in the Central Provinces? His Excellency the Viceroy in reply to Mr. Barkley said:

We are not talking of the abstract rights of landlords. That subject is very large one. What we have to deal with are the rights of landlords in the Central Provinces now, and those rights are subject to the provision of Act X 1859, which confers on the tenant the power of obtaining occupancy-rights if he occupies the same land for a period of twelve years; therefore, the rights of landlords in the Central Provinces at present are limited by the rights of tenants to acquire, by a certain process, an occupancy-right in their lands. The framers of the Bill in its present shape were led to believe that it would be desirable to put an end to the existing mode of obtaining occupancy-rights by the tenants, in consequence of the serious objections which may be urged against any system and under which a tenant acquires occupancy rights by a mere lapse of time.

His Excellency did not evidently consider that the twelve years' rule did not take away from the landlord and tenant the freedom of contract, and did not deprive the landlord of his right of keeping on a tenant or not. His Excellency himself admitted that "under the twelve years' rule, it depends on an accident whether a landlord gives a tenant notice to quit before expiration of twelve years, and thus takes the measures necessary to prevent the accrual of the right; on the other hand, it is the thrifty tenants who will under the new proposal be able to purchase an occupancy-right." That is to say, under the new law the landlord will be deprived of his right the pleasure of the tenant. Is this right and j

On the other hand Dr Hunter raised an portant economic question. He said:

"These vast reserves of land are a trust which the State holds, not only for the growing inhabitants the territories within which they lie, but also for the overcrowded population of the Provinces adjacent to them. In three districts of the Central Provinces, from 13 to 15 per cent of the people are immigrants, and, if we add the children born to them, the proportion would be much higher. The majority of such new-comers cultivate the soil as tenants-at-will. When the land settlement was made, most of the old tenants received occupancy or proprietary rights; and almost all the rest of them have since acquired occupancy-rights under the twelve-years' rule. 'The residuum,' to quote the words of our late colleague, Mr. Charles Crosthwaite, when in charge of the Bill, 'consits chiefly of new men—to a large extent of men who have taken waste or abandoned lands since the settlement.' The number of these 'new men' has not been placed before the Council, and they seem to be dismissed as a less important class than the occupancy-tenants. But I find that the holdings of tenants-at-will have increased from under half-a-million to over 1½ millions between 1872 and 1882 in the Central Provinces, and that they now exceed all the holdings of the two superior classes of tenants put together. Instead of being an insignificant residuum they have become the most important class of tenants, both numerically and for the purposes of this Act, as their whole status will depend on the rights accorded to them by this Act. They are also the most important class in regard to the future development of the Central Provinces. For it is these 'new men,' as Mr. Crosthwaite calls them, who will chiely exend cultivation, raise rents and increase the revenue. A paper before the Council shows that they already cultivate nearly one-half of the whole land returned as tenants' holdings in the Central Provinces.

"What provision does the Act make for the well-being of this useful and important class of 'new men'? In parts of Bengal the tenants-at-will are so overcrowded, that a Bill now before the Council provides for increasing the protection accorded to them, at the cost of curtailing rights hitherto enjoyed by the landlords. The economic necessities of the case justify such increased protection. But I think that the Bengal landholders may reasonably ask that Government, before curtailing their privileges, shall do everything in its power to meet those economic necessities by throwing open the land to new comers in adjacent territories like the Central Provinces, where the State still retains a large measure of the proprietary right. By facilitating communication by road and railway, the Government has done much; and the projected line from Lower Bengal into the heart of the Central Provinces will still further aid the distribution of the people. But the question still remains whether the Land Law offers sufficient inducements to new comers to settle in those Provinces, and secures to them an adequate protection in the fields which they cultivate, and which, in many cases, they have reclaimed.

Now, the first question, we have to consider, is to whom do the reserved waste lands belong? If they belong to Government then there is no private landlord right in them, and the new rule of purchase will not necessarily apply to them. If, on the other hand, they belong to the private landlord then Mr. Barkley is quite right. It cannot be just to deprive the landlord arbitrarily of his proprietory right. Dr. Hunter, however, gave a home-thurst to Government, when he pointed out that because the Government has in the Central Provinces an interest in the increase of revenue, it does not like to recognize the twelve years' rule there. Dr. Hunter remarked:

"Until to-day, one-half of the tenants' holdings in the Central Provinces have been held by men who were in the process of acquiring occupancy-rights under twelve-years' rule. After the passing of this Bill, those men will lose all further chance of acquiring such rights. The arguments which have led to this sudden change seem to me inadequate; and the privileges which the Bill substitutes for the growth of occupancy-rights seem to me insufficient. The arguments for putting an end to the growth of those rights, as disclosed by the papers before the Council, are two-fold. First, that the landhorders of the Central Provinces, in order to prevent these rights accruing, harass their tenants by frequently shifting their holdings. Second, that a large amount of litigation is thereby involved, injurious alike to the landlord and the tenant. The result is, as summed up in the speech of the hon'ble the Legal Member this morning, to render the position of the ordinary tenant one of [redacted] these two arguments Commissioner of the onstrably unsound.' r, dated 18th Sep- clauses (in the Bill quire that a tenant Under such protec- to occupancy-rights by twelve years' continuous cultivation may run—and it is proposed in Bengal that it shall run—so long as the tenant holds land in the same village or estate. I am aware that Mr. Jones has since accepted the Bill as a whole, but, as far as I have seen, he has not altered his opinion on this point. The demand for tenants is so great in the Central Proninces, and the present difference between the rate of rent paid by the ordinary tenant and the occupancy-right is so small, that, although a landlord might try to break the twelve years' continuous occupancy by shifting the holdings of his tenants upon his own estate, in very few cases would he drive a tenant off his property with a view to preventing the growth of occupancy-rights. Nor is combination between neighbouring landlords for that purpose possible on any considerable scale, in the present relation of land to labour in the Central Provinces. As a matter of fact Mr. Crosthwaite admits that the twelve-years' rule has operated freely in those Provinces, and 'that the great mass of the tenants who were in existence at the settlement have acquired rights under the twelve-years' rule.' In support of the second argument, namely, excessive litigation, Mr. Corsthwaite, in his able memorandum of the 20th February, 1883, quotes the statistics of applications made to the Courts to eject tenants and lays special stress on the increasing number of these applications during the past four years. I find that the average during the four years amounted to 2839 applications and that the number during 1880-81, the last year cited, was 2,780, Taking the highest of these figures and calculating it upon the 1,556,823 holdings by tenants-at-will in the Central Provinces I find that the applications to eject averaged only one a year to 548 holdings by tenants-at-will. I do not think that this can be called excessive litigation. A large proportion of these tenants-at-will have acquired occupancy-rights or are approaching the acquisition of them. The obvious and simple way to test their occupancy-rights is by means of an application for ejectment, and I think that one

such suit to every 548 holdings is a very cheap price to pay for the assertion of their rights. I am aware that in certain districts the average was higher. But in those districts the competition for land had become more severe, the value of occupancy-rights, if successfully maintained, had become greater to the tenant, and I think the increased litigation necessary to maintain those rights was a cheap price to pay for them. It is impossible to give land rights without creating a necessity for asserting and defending those rights in the Courts of law. A third argument against the continuance of the twelve years rule was brought forward by the hon'ble the Legal Member in his speech this morning. If I caught the argument aright it amounts to this: The continuance of the twelve years' rule would involve a settlement of rates, and a settlement of rates is a costly process to Government. But the general re-settlement of the Central Provinces is impending. In individual districts the period of the old settlement has expired, or will shortly be out. Until re-settlement is effected in the ordinary course, the twelve years' rule might continue to be carried out, as in Bengal, through the operation of the Court. I think, therefore, that the arguments brought forward for the abolition of the twelve-years' rule conferring occupancy-rights, are inadequate.

The position which Dr. Hunter thus took up was very strong. He came to the same conclusion that Mr. Barkley had arrived at, though by a different process of reasoning.

MISCHIEVOUSNESS IN EXCELSIS.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal assured the zemindars of Behar the other day that the good and great among them would benefit largely by the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and in no way suffer from it. This assurance must command every consideration. It comes from the ruler of the land, from one whose rectitude of purpose is the theme of praise everywhere, whose experience of the condition of the people of this country is vast, and who has had occasion to study the Bill very carefully, when, as member of the Supreme Council, he had to revise it for the acceptance of the Government and the Secretary of State, and he cannot but know thoroughly the bearing of every section in the Bill; and yet we cannot help thinking that the assurance given is not in keeping with most of the leading sections of the Bill. They are such as cannot but be most injurious to even the best of zemindars. To confine our attention, however, to only one section for the present, let us suppose that a gentleman leases out a farm in England and that the lessee after celebrating harvest-home and selling all his crop, finds one evening in November that it is necessary for the security of his personal liberty that he should early next morning proceed to America, or Australia, or New Zealand and does so. It would not be easy for the gentleman under such circumstances to prove that the lessee had ceased to be a tenant, and so he must wait till the next summer when from the neglect of agricultural operations in his farm he can judicially establish the fact that his tenant had not gone out for a short excursion, or a change of air for the benefit of his health, but that he was positively a run-away. Let the law now step in, and declare that he must wait for a year in the expectation of the tenant returning home, before he can re-enter the farm and let it out. This will entail on him a loss of two and half years' rent, the first year being covered by the occupancy of the tenant, for which he forgot to pay when he was in a hurry to go away, the next six months for opportunity to prove the factum of his having ceased to be a tenant, and the next year in expectation of the prodigal's return home. Were the tenant who would come in after the two and half years to adopt the role of his predecessor, the loss of the gentleman would amount to five years' rent. In England where rents are sometimes taken in advance, and very frequently every Saturday, such a law as the one we have assumed above would be scouted as most preposterous; and we have no reason to suppose that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor would dissent from such an opinion. And yet the Bengal Tenancy Bill provides just such a law for the special benefit of all landholders, good and bad. In its 46th section, it says—"If a settled raiyat of a village or estate has ceased for a period of one year, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, to hold raiyati land as a raiyat in that village or estate either alone, or as a co-sharer with others, he shall be deemed to have ceased on the expiration of that period, to be a settled raiyat of that village or estate." This runs on all fours with the law we have supposed above; so we have that which would be scouted as preposterous in England specially designed for the people of Bengal. Nor is this all. Although the law is primarily designed for agricultural land, it nevertheless provides that such land if deviated from its original purpose and converted into orchards or gardens or built upon, must still be controlled by the law, so that the house must remain vacant, the gardens be destroyed by neglect and run wild for a year, and the orchards produce fruits which must rot but no human being should eat them; and such being the case may we ask His Honor to say how far such a law can be a blessing to a zemindar, whether good or bad? It provides no security against injustice, subserves no useful purpose, protects no one's interest, but gratuitously offers a premium on dishonesty. It is hard to conceive the principle on which the section is founded, unless it be the capricious and purely mischievous one that the zemindar should be heavily fined for every run-away tenant from his estate. Let us suppose, a by no means improbable case, a hundred tenants with an aggregate rental of Rs. 1,000 enticed away to Assam to serve as coolies. The immediate loss to the owner would be a thousand rupees, with 1,500 more to follow, *i. e.* the fine would amount to Rs. 2,500, and that because some one has enticed away his tenants! It cannot be said that it is necessary for the protection of the raiyat, from sudden and capricious ejectment, for all legitimate protection can easily be provided by other ways, and were it not so the question would still remain, is it just and proper that an unoffending party should be subjected to loss, lest a fugitive should suffer on his return home? Raiyats run away when they have become insolvent, or when the Police is after them for some crime or other, or when they go to try their luck in Mauritius, Demerara, Jamaica, or elsewhere. And in all such cases it would be easy for a Magistrate or a Collector to decide whether a raiyat has really run away or not, and it is a gratuitous injury to force a Zemindar to let his land remain unoccupied for a year, or an orchard run to waste. This, however, would be too simple a process for the approval of the august body who framed the law. They wanted something much more pronounced and telling against the zemindars, and that is the mischief we complain of. But, perhaps, we are mistaken. The Rent Commissioners, when they framed this section, may have had a deep object in view; it may be that they wanted to secure by this clause a system of fallows on alternate years without subjecting the raiyat to pay for the fallow. If so, we will not say the scheme is Machiavellian, but it is certainly not beneficial to the landowner who can derive no advantage from the improved crop after a fallow, for the land under the new law must be let at the old rate whenever a tenant offers to take it, and no enhancement is permissible, until it can be shown that the land has improved in value by an act of the owner. That which is enforced by law is no voluntary act for which enhancement is claimable. Lord Palmerston once said, "tenant-right is landlord-wrong." Our legislators have improved upon it by reading it as "tenant-right is landwrong," and so they propose to wrong the land for the sake of fugitive tenants.

THE THREE REVIEWS ON INDIA.

THE *Fortnightly Review*, the *Contemporary Review* and the *Nineteenth Century* for August last contain each an article on India. Mr. C. C. Macrae has contributed an article to the *Fortnightly Review* on the Ilbert Bill. The reader will recollect that Mr. Macrae has an hereditary interest in India. His father was the well-known Dr. Macrae. He was himself a member of the Calcutta bar, and acted for sometime as Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council. He writes from personal experience of India. He rightly says that "the Ilbert Bill was, in accordance with a promise given to the Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore, at the time of the passing of the amended Code of Criminal Procedure in 1882, introduced by Lord Ripon's Government." Mr. Macrae categorically examines the objections to the Bill, and thus concludes:

From the Queen's proclamation in taking over the government of India, through a succession of solemn public assurances, England has pledged herself to the natives of India that she will admit them to share in the government of that country without distinction of race and creed between them and her other subjects in qualifying for office. She has invited and encouraged them to educate themselves to qualify for her service as Englishmen are required to do. The invitation has been accepted, and there are natives who, in the face of enormous difficulties, have, in competition with some of our most highly-educated countrymen, gained honorable place, and have after years of trial in the service to which they have thus gained admission, proved themselves to be thoroughly efficient and trustworthy. Are we, in the face of the ever rapidly increasing educated masses of India, without regard to our own good name and honour, to fall short of the assurances we have given, and to proclaim that, though no other fault can be found, the difference of race will not suffer a man to be trusted as we would trust him if he had been born of English parents?

Mr. Macrae bears his personal testimony to the high character of the educated natives. He says: "Numbers of them, whom I have myself known, were not only men of the highest character, but also of finished education. He adds: "I do not myself believe that natives respect us less because they see us treat those of their countrymen whom they respect as equal to ourselves. My personal experience is to the very contrary. But I prefer to let a native speak for himself, and I shall close what I have to say on this point by quoting what I venture to call the noble words of one of those to whom I have shortly before referred." The words quoted were those of the Native Member of the Vice-Regal Council, who in the debate on the Bill appealed to a higher feeling than mere pride of race. The article is well worth perusal by every educated native of India.

The next article we will notice is equally worthy of attention. It appears in the last number of the *Contemporary Review* under the head of "Europeans and Natives in India" from the pen of Mr. A. H. Haggard. This article is nobly conceived. The author is an ex-member of the Bengal Civil Service. He was, the reader might recollect, the Magistrate of Serampore, with whom we had many a tussle for his "damn-the-legality" doctrine. We, however, gratefully acknowledge the generous spirit in which he has approached the subject and the justice he has done to the natives of India. He thus pictures the present system of administration of India:

It is not easy to make people in England understand what are the duties of the Civil Service. But let it be supposed that England, Ireland, and Scotland were governed by a Governor-General in London—say, by a Turk, with a council of Turks, and Turks for heads of departments, and a Turkish High Court of Justice, issuing orders to Turkish prefects for each county—to a Turkish commissioner at York, a Turkish judge at Norwich, a Turkish magistrate at Belfast, or a Turkish engineer at Aberdeen; no Englishman, Irishman, or Scotchman being employed, not only in the higher executive and judicial offices, but in offices connected with local administration—let this be imagined, and an accurate picture of Indian administration will be obtained. All India is held in the iron grasp of Europeans. All natives are excluded from any important part in the administration. District magistrates, district judges, secretaries to Government, are rarely or never natives of the country. There exists a government absolutely of natives by Europeans. I extremely doubt if such an extraordinary spectacle has ever been seen in the world before. My experience tells me nothing of it, though perhaps Spanish administration in America might form a precedent that few would care to quote. Roman administration was more liberal. The Mahomedan rulers of India did not disdain Hindu administrators. The Norman conquerors of England left to the English their indigenous courts. But Englishmen for many years past have reserved for themselves the exclusive control of the administration of India, and have proclaimed to the world that the only people who *are unfit to exercise any power in India are the natives*

themselves. Some might see in such an organization as this a strong proof that rule by the English is not eminently satisfactory, if no native can be entrusted with power.

Mr. Haggard strongly supports the Ilbert Bill and the self-government scheme of Lord Ripon. He says: "Notwithstanding what has been done, throughout a century of conquest, the European has been every thing, and the native little or nothing; the European has begun to think that this is on account of his inherent virtues and of the vices of the native." It is time that this feeling should change.

The third article to which we desire to call attention is a vigorous and earnest paper by Miss Florence Nightingale contained in the last number of the *Nineteenth Century*. It is a corrolary of the magnificent article of Mr. Keay in the same periodical entitled "the Spoliation of India." Mr. Keay thus sums up his case:

'After making full allowance for the not inconsiderable benefits conferred on India by its connection with this country, the balance is still woefully against our Indian Government; that it is still an alien beaurucracy living chiefly for itself, with little or no sympathy with the people; that, while sadly unsuitable to the wants of the people, it is ruinously expensive; that its ruinous expense is now only defrayed by a resort to the most merciless expedients and, that the result is poverty, ruin, and starvation to the people.'

Miss Florence Nightingale remarks:

So miserably poor are these our Indian fellow-subjects after all these years of our rule, that forty millions, or one-fifth of the whole population, go through life on insufficient food, while it is officially admitted that upwards of six millions of men, women, and children, have died from actual starvation during the last seven years. Such is the accusation, and such are the facts brought forward in evidence. And the appeal is made to the people of this country on behalf of two hundred millions of their law-abiding and inoffensive fellow-subjects, who are unrepresented and unable to help themselves or even to make their voice heard.

Miss Nightingale shews that under the present system of Indian administration there is no organization or machinery for periodic enquiry into the condition of the country. In the days of the East India Company the renewal of the Charter every twenty years afforded an opportunity for periodical stock-taking as it were of Indian affairs. She advocates a Royal Commission instead. She writes:

What is a Royal Commission? It *is* the Crown.

The Crown has assumed the direct government of India, and it seems fit and proper that the Crown should take account from time to time, in order to see that the servants of the Queen are fully carrying out the orders laid down for their guidance.

The members of such a commission would be public men of the highest standing and reputation, such as would be suited to hold the office of Viceroy, or Governor of a Presidency, or Finance Minister of India—such men as, *e.g.*, it might be Lord Dufferin or Mr. Goschen—such men as sit in the Judical Committee of the Privy Council.

The natives of India ask for no new concessions. They simply claim the fulfilment of the pledges and assurances already given.

Quite so. We do not want any concessions We want a due and honest fulfilment of the pledges already given by the British Government.

BARODA.

RAJA SIR MADAVA ROW'S Baroda Administration Report for the twelve months commencing 1st August and ending 31st July 1881 is before us. This is the last report of the work done by the Adminstration during the minority of the Gaekwar, as His Highness assumed the Government of the State in December 1881. Sir Madava Row's report, we need hardly say, is as interesting as any one of its predecessors. His six Administration Reports of Baroda clearly show what can be done by a Native statesman in organizing and working the machinery of Government if his talents are allowed full scope. Sir Madava Row assumed charge of Baroda when its affairs were in a state of chaotic confusion. The result of his six years' work may be summarised thus in the Minister's own words:—"*Perfect* tranquillity prevails. Life and property are secure. Justice is fairly administered. The finances are in a flourishing condition. Public works have been liberally provided. Medical agencies are well at work. Sanitation has not been neglected. Education has been considerably developed, both vertically and laterally. In short, the people are getting a far larger return of good for the taxes they pay, than ever before. The machinery of administration has been properly organized and established, and embraces a degree of intelligence, experience and probity which cannot fail to command respect. Many intricate and long-standing disputes or difficulties have been settled. Our relations with our neighbours have been placed on a pleasanter and more henorable footing. Those with the Imperial Government are all that could be wished for. It is with these many substantial advantages that the well-educated Maharaja will enter shortly upon the exercise of power. His Highness will have reason to feel that his interests have been faithfully taken care of during his minority." Sir Madava Row was called upon to cleanse an augæan stable when he was selected by Lord Northbrook in the spring of 1875 to assume charge of the Administration of Baroda; and he has accomplished his exceedingly difficult task in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired. He may well be proud of the results of his seven years' administration of Baroda. He has amply justified Lord Northbrook's choice and vindicated Native statesmanship.

The year under report was on the whole a favourable one. The rainfall was seasonable and the harvests were good. As a matter of course, the land revenue demand was easily collected. The total demand was, in round numbers, 97 lakhs, of which 92½ lakhs, were realized. The outstanding balance amounted to Rs. 4, 64,000. There has been a gradual diminution in these balances, they having fallen off in four years from 11⅓ lakhs to a little above 4½ lakhs. This result Sir Madava Row attributes partly to the improvement in the system of settling the Government demand for the year and partly to increased efficiency in the work of collection. He observes:—"So long, however, as a fresh survey and settlement have not been made, and certain questions, particularly those relating to alienated lands are not disposed of, there will be a certain amount of outstandings every year, for which it will not be fair to hold the district officers responsible." During the year under report an important step was taken in the direction of disposing of the old outstandings. Instructions were issued to the revenue officers to undertake a comprehensive inquiry into the causes of the balances and to write off such as were not recoverable or justly due, and to arrange for the recovery of others The Subhas and Naib Subhas were given full powers to deal with the balances. The outstanding balances at the end of 1879-80 aggregated the large sum of 73¼ lakhs notwithstanding measures which had been taken during the previous 3 or 4 years to reduce them. By the close of the year under report the balances had been reduced to 63¾ lakhs. The total revenue of the Stated for the year amounted to Rs. 1,43,82,129 as compared with Rs. 1,39,41,445 in 1879-80 and the total expenditure to Rs. 1,30,57,372 as against Rs. 1,18,42,921 in the previous year. The sum invested in the Government of India promissory notes up to the end of 1879-80 was Rs. 1,12,22,000; and during the year under report 18 lakhs were more invested making a total investment of Rs. 1,30,22,000, which sum is equal to nearly one year's revenue.

The working of the various departments of the Administration during the year under report was on the whole fairly satisfactory. The Judicial Department of Baroda consists of one High Court, one Sudder Court, eight District Courts, 16 Munsif's Courts, four division Subha's Courts, and 95 Magistrate's Courts. The total number of civil suits instituted during the year was 12,617, as against 10,057 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of about 25 per cent. Litigation seems to be increasiug in Baroda. As usual, the bulk of suits instituted related to money, the proportion of such suits being not less than 96 per cent. of the whole, only 4 percent. of the suits related to immoveable property. The total number of suits disposed of was 12,529. It appears that one-third of the suits instituted in the Baroda Courts were settled amicably, and the number of suits decided *ex-parte* exceeds 25 per cent. The number of criminal cases has been diminishing continuously. Public Prosecutors were appointed in all the Sessions Courts and in the High Court during the year under report. The ratio of convictions to the total number of accused equally dealt with was 39 per cent. In offences against property the percentage of convictions was higher. The Minister speaks in high terms of the Judges of the High Court and of many of the District Judges; of the two High Court Judges he writes:—"Under their steady supervision and guidance, the whole judicial organization has reached a degree of efficiency, and commands a measure of confidence which is by no means common in Native States. They have besides their regular duties afforded His Highness' Government valuable advice in important matters from time to time." The mortality in the Baroda Central Jail in the year under report was very low. The daily average population being 384 and the number of deaths being 9, the percentage was 2·3 as compared with 4·9 in the preceding year. It is noteworthy that though cholera prevailed for some time in the city, not a single case occured in the Central Jail. The death-rate in the district jails was also low, being 2·4 percent as against 4·6 in the preceding year. The Baroda Public Works Department is under the direction and control of a European Engineer. The total expenditure in public works during the year under report was Rs. 12,45,000 showing an increase of two lakhs over the figures of the previous year. During the years of Sir Madava Row's administration nearly 45 lakhs has been expended on public works, exclusive of establishment charges and the outlay on railways. Including these two items the aggregate amount comes up to 56¾ lakhs. The Baroda city Municipality seems to be a flourishing institution. It spent nearly 2½ lakh of rupees during the year under report. When Sir Madava Row took charge of the State the City Municipal expenditure was at half-a lakh a year. We observe that the important question of water-supply for the City of Baroda was not lost sight of by the late administration. An experienced English Engineer was employed to enquire whether it would be feasible to bring water into the City from a hill situated 27 miles off, but the result was not favorable. The Gaekwar's State Railways aggregated a length of 60 miles and earned 5·67 per cent on the capital invested in them. The total expenditure of the Baroda Educational Department during the year under report was Rs. 4,34.347. The High School had 427 pupils on its rolls, and six students passed the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University. The Gaekwar's Government, we notice, maintains an Anglo-Indian Institution, that is to say, a school for the education of European and Eurasian children. The number of pupils in this school on 31st July 1881 was 21, of whom 13 were boys and 8 girls; and its total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 4,033, while the fee collections came up to only Rs. 143. During the year under review there were 7 Anglo-Vernacular schools in Baroda under the direction of the Principal of the High School. The total number of vernacular schools was 180 which were attended by 17,465 pupils. Of these 162 were government institutions and the remainder private and aided. Of the government institutions, 8 were girls' schools which were attended by 554 girls. The expenditure on Vernacular schools when Sir Madava Row took charge of Baroda was only Rs. 26,560 per annum, but it rose to nearly one lakh in 1880-81. There is a Vernacular College of Science at Baroda which had 46 pupils on its rolls on the 31st July 1881. The Gaekwar is under immense obligation to the British Government for the flourishing condition in which the State has been restored to him, and for the excellent training which he has received at its hands during the interval between his adoption by the Maharani Jumnabai and his installation.

THE INDIANS IN ENGLAND ON THE ILBERT BILL.

IT is a matter of national congratulation that at this juncture of Indian affairs an Indian Committee has been formed in England to watch Indian interests and represent Indian grievances. This body is called the National Representative Committee of the Indian Society. Raja Rampal Sing is the Chairman of this Committee and Mr. R. Sen its Honorary Secretary. This Committee held a meeting on the 28th April last for the purpose of memorializing Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the Ilbert Bill. They have submitted a memorial to the Secretary of State, which is both well-written and well-reasoned. The memorialists thus begin:

Your Memorialists, whilst sincerely disclaiming all desire on their part for the removal of any privilege enjoyed by any particular class of Her Majesty's subjects, unless such a privilege is injurious to the wellbeing and happiness of any other class, are at the same time of opinion that the privilege accorded to "European British subjects" of Her Majesty under the existing Criminal Code of India, besides its singularity, practically involves grievous injury to the native classes of Her Majesty's Indian subjects; and they further hold that in many cases the "European British subject" at present enjoys, in the Mofussil, a real immunity from all consequences of his offence against his native fellow-subjects, most of whom possess neither the means nor the courage to take their complaints sometimes hundreds of miles to the court of a European magistrate or judge. In the outlying provinces, and more particularly in the tea and indigo districts, cases are not altogether infrequent of peasants or their cattle or conveyances being, against their will, pressed into the service of a local European magnate; and in such cases, on account of the want of European magistrates or judges near at hand, coupled with the proximity of their powerful opponents, the poor peasants find themselves compelled to submit to oppression without complaint.

Your Memorialists maintain that the distinction that at present exists between native and European magistrates in respect of the administration of Criminal Law outside the Presidency towns, being founded merely on race distinction, is highly invidious, unnecessarily unjust and indefensible, on those principles which have invariably guided the successive British Indian Administrations since the year 1858; and that all such distinctions necessarily tend to lower the less favoured officers in the general estimation, and consequently to hamper them seriously in the discharge of their duties.

We will give a few more extracts:

Your Memorialists hold that the assumption made by the opponents of the Bill, that native judges cannot enter into the thoughts and feelings of Europeans, is entirely groundless. Leaving out of question the native members of the Covenanted Civil Service, whose long residence in England is in itself a sufficient answer to the objection, and with regard to whom the objection has never been seriously raised, it is a matter of common experience that Indian youths are now-a-days trained from their infancy to think and feel like Europeans, and that this system of education has almost universally succeeded in India. But even if we assume, for the sake of argument, that native judges are incapable of understanding the thoughts and feelings of Europeans, and consequently unfit for holding jurisdiction over the latter, how can the jurisdiction exercised by Europeans over the natives of India be justified on that principle?

Your Memorialists have heard with surprise the allegation by the opponents of the Bill that, if "European British subjects" be made amenable to the jurisdiction of native magistrates, crimes in India will increase, natives will tend more and more to commit assaults upon and other offences against their European fellow subjects, and the lives and honor of Europeans—men and women—will be insecure in India; and in justification of these chimerical hypotheses, certain cases of assault by natives upon Europeans have been recently cited, cases which can only by the highest stretch of imagination be connected with the present agitation, and whose authenticity has not yet been sufficiently demonstrated to the public. Your Lordship is well aware what value is to be attached to such statements.

It has been said that, if the Bill passed, it will serve to perpetuate race antipathies between the natives and Europeans in India, and that since India has been conquered by the sword it ought to be governed with the sword. With regard to such assertions, your Memorialists are of opinion that there is much more likelihood of race antipathies being perpetuated in India when the natives are daily made to feel their inferiority by invidious and unjust distinctions, than when they are on a footing of comparative equality in the eye of the law with their European fellow subjects, and that the stability of the British Indian Empire can be long insured, not with the sword, but with the rule of equity and justice.

It has been frequently repeated that the natives enjoy certain privileges denied to Her Majesty's "European British subjects;" and it has been urged as fair and reasonable that these latter should have their privileges. An instance of the so-called privileges of the natives has been adduced in the supposed immunity enjoyed by their men of rank and women of all conditions from appearing in open court. Your Memorialists humbly submit for your Lordship's consideration that this argument involves a grave misrepresentation of the law on the subject; for, if any immunities are enjoyed by the natives, those immunities are confined to civil cases, and in no instance do they extend to criminal cases. Section 205 of the New Criminal Procedure Code of India, which dispenses with the attendance of the accused person in court by allowing him at the discretion of the magistrate, and on sufficient grounds being shown, to appear by agent, applies equally to natives and Europeans.

We highly appreciate the tone of this memorial. In this respect it ought to be taken as a model for Anglo-Indian documents on the subject.

TRAVANCORE *Vrs.* THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

WE are credibly informed that certain negociations for territorial transfer are, at this moment, going on between the Madras Government and the Travancore State, to which we propose to call the attention of the public. There are certain features in these negociations, which strike us to be so extraordinary that a careful sifting of them by the enlightened public will be found to be of more than local importance.

The District of Madura in the Madras Presidency, while one of the most populous and litigious, is also one of the driest. The Vaikay is dry for more than half the year, and there are no other streams which rise to the dignity of a river. The consequence is, drought is the normal condition of the district. The neighbouring district of Tinnevelli, engirdled by the fertilising Tararaparni, with its numerous dams, locks, and a network of irrigation channels, only makes the picture of Madura all the more sombre. Lord Napier, when Governer of Madras, had, in the course of events, to study closely the features of Indian Famines—their remote and immediate causes, and remedial and preventive measures for the same. The economy of water supply is admittedly a potent remedy for Indian Famines, and it engrossed His Lordship's attention. The district of Madura, as already stated, is naturally one of the least favored in this respect in the Madras Presidency. Where water exists its storage and distribution are mere engineering problems; their solution being a mere matter of cost. But Madura had no water to store or distribute. The Western Ghauts, while sending forth the Kaveri to pour forth plenty and prosperity on the districts of Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Tanjore on one side and the Tararaparni performing the same function on Tinnevelli on the other, have been sigularlyniggardly to the interlying district of Madura. The watershed of the only river of magnitude—the Periyar—unfortunately lay on the Travancore side; and that river with true womanish freak, discarded those who wooed her from the East, and coquetted and played franks with those on the West, who entertained no particularly chivalrous feelings towards her, while the Periyar water would be life-blood to Madura it was superfluous to a land favored ith two monsoons covering eight months of the year, and often destructive. The question thecefore readily occurred to Lord Napier and his advisers—why should not the Periyar be diverted to Madura? No sooner the idea suggested itself than professional opinion was called for. The Engineers deputed inspected the source of the river and reported that by constructing certain headworks and bunds a basin measuring 8000 acres could be submerged and converted into a lake and thence the water carried over to the eastern plains by channels. They estimated the cost at something above sixty lakhs of rupees. After much professional and official discussion the scheme received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

But, as already stated, the source of the Periyar lay in foreign territory—Travancore. Negociation was set on foot to obtain from that State both the water and the tract of land needed to construct the headworks and reservoir &c. The Travancore Government, then under the management of the Honorable Sashaiya Sastri, pointed out the loss to the State, which the diversion of the Periyar would entail, and asked as compensation an unconditional payment annually of Rs. 75,000. To this the Madras Government demurred. They said that Rs. 75,000 annually would represent a capital of Rs. 18,75,000, at 4 per cent. per annum, which was extravagant. Their proposal was to pay a lump sum of 6 lakhs for the permanent occupation of land up to 8,000 acres, for the permanent use of the water diverted, and for the temporary occupation of the required land during the execution of the works. They further offered to pay at the rate of 50 Rs. per acre for all land found to be in excess of 8,000 acres. Here it may be pointed out that by their own calculation, 8,000 × 50 = Rs. 4,00,000 go for land, and the balance of Rs. 2,00,000 for the water diverted, or the paltry sum of Rs. 8,000 annually.

Now, let us consider here what is the value of the Periyar water to Travancore. I. The Periyar is the main water-way by which the timber yielded by the richest and most extensive forest tracts of Travancore is floated down to depots in the State by private merchants. Teakwood is a royalty and yields a considerable revenue. It is pronounced by competent men that the diminution of water resulting from diversion in the way proposed will render the river useless for this purpose. II. Then Rice cultivation in North Travancore is not unlike that in Nuddea and the Sunderbuns in Bengal. The rice plant thrives under inundation water. It is in fact aquatic, and would flourish only under "flushing," artificial manuring being unknown in these parts, as because the rich alluvial deposits brought by the rivers in the monsoon supply all needs. The Periyar thus fertilises tens of thousands of acres. This invaluable supply of both water and alluvial manure will be cut off by the contemplated diversion. III. Communication in most parts of the Western half of North Travancore is by water—the innumerable lagoons and connecting channels affording necessary facilities for it. Every man living here has a portable canoe 6 or 7 feet in length and a paddle. Both locomotion and traffic know no other mode. Roads would be impracticable on such soil. Hence these waterways are indispensable. It is the Periyar that feeds miles and miles of these waterways and its diversion will render them unnavigable. IV. Alway, which is some 20 miles N.E. East of Cochin, and where the Periyar forks out into two branches forming large sand banks between, is the favorite watering place of the Europeans and Eurasians of Cochin, where they spend the hot months from February to May. It is the Cheltenham of Cochin and North Travancore. The Raja of Cochin and others in his family spend the hot months at a point some 3 miles east of Alway. The diversion of the Periyar will destroy this abode of bliss.

The objections to the desired concession are by no means limited to the loss of water. A large tract of land in the midst of Travancore forests will become British territory subject to British laws. Now, this tract lies exactly in the heart of the cardamum forests. Cardamums form a royalty in Travancore. They form a counterpart of opium in British India—representing high value within small compass, and affording the greatest temptation to smugglers. Already cardamum smuggling is notorious in those parts—the smugglers come for the most part from the Hill zemindaries on the British side and escape thither with their spoils. The Travancore Police and Magistracy are powerless for prompt pursuit and action against smugglers in British territory. The process of extradition is so slow and cumbrous as to be nugatory in nine cases out of ten.

Just as cardamums are smuggled *out*, tobacco will be smuggled *in* from the producing districts of Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelli. Tabacco pays exceptionally high duty to the Travancore State, and its sale is carried on in Bonding Warehouses. It yields an annual revenue fluctuating between 8 and 10 lakhs. With a haven like the Periyar tract of land secure from Travancore laws but yet geographically within Travancore, smugglers are sure to revel in their lucrative trade. It may be asked whether a native State, having any pretension to enlightenment, should maintain these fiscal restrictions at all. This question can be met only by question whether the British Indian Government, for more enlightened than any native Government, should keep the monopoly of opium trade in its hands and charge a high duty on a necessary of life like salt. France makes an enormous revenue out of tobacco. The fact is, *every* Government must secure its ways and means; and the adoption of any particular mode of taxation is a mere choice of evils. At any rate our Government is not in a position to cast the stone at Travancore. Until Travancore can find its way to a better fiscal system that State has every right to be left umolested in the present mode of collection and conservation of her revenues.

Here, we will digress a little. The British Government has certain territorial possessions in Travancore. These are, Anjengo, Tangacheri, and a few minor farms in North Travancore. Anjengo is the oldest and largest of these. It was a gift from the Ranees of Attengal (the estate of the Ranees of Travancore). It was here that the historian Orme was born. It was

here also that the lady (Eliza) to whom Lord Byron addressed several charming letters and sonnets, died and it is here where her remain lie—interred. The ruins of a small brick fort exist here. This place comprises between fifty and hundred fishermen, a score or two of Native Christians, as many Lubboys (Mahomedans) and Nayars (Hindus) and half a dozen East Indians. The land revenue (the only revenue of any significance derived from it) is stated to range between 1,600 Rs. and 4,800 Rs. per annum. For civil justice, for trade, for education, for medical aid, for the acquisition of fresh landed property, the peoples have recourse to the State of Travancore. The return they make to Travancore is, 1, the securing of tobacco smuggled by the sea and underselling that commodity, 2, illicit manufacture of salt on the lagoon beds, 3, illicit sale of arrack, and 4, harbouring petty criminals and judgment debtors. What we have said of Anjengo need only be minified to describe Tangacheri.

The incessant obstructions to the administration of justice and the efficient collection of revenue which these isolated British possessions entail upon Travancore have been as patent as the advantages which the British Government would itself derive by exchanging them for equivalent territory lying in proximity with existing British possessions. The Madras Government we are told had itself made such a proposal long before the Periyar diversion project was on the tapis. Again, when in Lord Napier's time the Periyar scheme was put forth, Mr. Hewitt, then Resident in Travancore, voluntarily advised the Travancore Government to accept Ajengo, Tangacheri &c. as part compensation for the forest land surrendered. But no final action was then taken.

The famine in the Madras Presidency in 1876-77 drew attention, to the subject again, and the Madras authorities have pressed the matter upon Travancore ever since. They steadily refused to pay anything more than a rate of 50 Rs. per acre on 8,000 or more acres, *plus* a lump sum of 2 lakhs or, in other words, 8,000 Rs. annually for the water, which Major Oakes, *their own Engineer*, calculated to entitle Travancore to a payment of 60,000 Rs. *for the first year alone.* The inequality of the terms was again and again urged by the present Travancore Government. But the Madras Government won't listen. At last Travancore asked for the cession of Anjengo, Tangacheri, and the minor farms in addition to 6 lakhs of rupees. Be it remembered that, the Madras Government had itself once proposed this. But in their final reply the Madras Government has agreed to recommend to the Home authorities the cession of Tangacheri and the minor farms, but "for special reasons" it declines to give up Anjengo.

What these "special reasons" are we do not know 1. Is it apprehended loss of revenue? The revenue,at the highest estimate, is less than 5,000 Rs. annually, representing interest, at 4 per cent. on a capital of 1,25,000 Rs. This is a paltry consideration. 2. Is it a consideration of the well-being of the people of Anjengo? We have shown that the people of this fishing village already look to Travancore for every thing necessary in life. 3. Is it a sentiment founded on historical associations? All historical relics we dare say will be scrupulously preserved and respected by Travancore. 4. Is it political and strategic? The loyalty of Travancore has never for a moment been suspected. British influence is as complete in Travancore as in any other Native State. The "Mayar Brigade,"—Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery does not exceed 2,000 men and is commanded and drilled by Madras officers. The Artillery consists of four smooth bore guns to fire salutes. The Infantry are armed with the "brown Bess" or something like it. The indent for every topee or blank cartidge goes through the Resident to the Madras Commissariat. Under these circumstances, the possession or non-possession of Anjengo cannot weigh a feather in the scale. Indeed, the "special reasons"of theMadrasGovernment are inscruitable. Whereas, the removal of this nest of smugglers criminals and defiers of the law from the midst of the State would be of the highest importance to Travancore and be *some* compensation for the Periyar cession.

The Dewan of Travancore, the Honorable V. Ramaiengar, reiterated these reasons in a communication of much logical force, adding in conclusion, at the request of the Maharaja himself, that having stated the reasons His Highness would submit, as a matter of duty to any decision the Paramount Power may arrive at. The Madras Government have very summarily, and,*in their own view*,with great diplomatic adroitness, disposed of it. With remarkable self-complacency they declare that they have met Travancore, in a *liberal spirit*, in paying 6 lakhs and adding Tangacheri, that Anjengo cannot be added "for special reasons," and that they ask their Political Agent to thank the Maharaja for the courtesy (!) shown in waiving his claims. Thus stands the question at present.

We do not hesitate to say that the conduct of the Madras Government to Travancore in this matter has been any thing but worthy of itself. To irrigate Madura is certainly very desirable, but it should not be at Travancore's expense. If water must be got from Travancore, and British station established in its midst, reasonable compensation ought to be paid. What is "reasonable" the mightier and more interested party is not alone fitted to judge. Travancore's ultimate request to have at least the addition of Anjengo in the counterscale is exceedingly moderate and reasonable. While the British Government seldom omits to vent its virtuous indignation on behalf of the supposed oppressed subjects of native Princes, it has, in this instance with singular inconsistency, ignored the interests of the people of N. Travancore and disregarded their voice.

More than once it has been Travancore's lot to be placed in a false position by the Madras Government and subsequently to be rescued by the Government of India. When Tippu invaded the Travancore frontiers, and Travancore, under the terms of the Treaty of Alliance, earnestly entreated the Madras Government to take arms against the invader they trifled and hesitated. Tippu would have deterged Travancore with his Mysorean hordes if that truly great man, Lord Cornwallis, did not promptly and chivalrously come to its rescue. Again, when later on the Government of Madras and its local Agent put pressure on Travancore to guarantee interest on a line of Railway utterly unremunerative, the Government of India interfered and vetoed it. This Periyar concession demands equally prompt and earnest interference on the part of the Viceroy. Lord Ripon, who has stood firm as a rock by the maxim, *Fiat justitia ruat cœlum* amidst the billows of Anglo-Indian political agitation on the Ilbert Bill, is not the man to allow an allied Native State like Travancore to be treated as it is long treated. We would earnestly beseech his Lordship to overhaul the whole transaction between the Madras Government and the State of Travancore in this matter.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE ARE exceedingly glad to learn that our illustrious countryman Dr. Rajendralala Mitra has been elected an Honorary Member of the Italian Institute for the Advancement of Knowledge. India is honored by the honor thus done to its foremost scholar.

A RUMOUR comes to us from Bombay that Mr. Satyendranath Tagore is likely to be promoted to the Bench of the Bombay High Court. We hope the rumour is true.

WITH REFERENCE to the new Appellate Benches we are sorry to learn that it is not proposed to give an increase of pay to the Native Judges. Increase of responsibilities ought to carry increase of pay.

REALLY the Ilbert Bill is getting to be—an infliction! Its literature is becoming so vast and so crowded that one has not time, patience, or inclination to wade through it. The Government of India has published the opinions on the Bill in the shape of an extra supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and has the reader, who has not seen it, any idea of the bulk of it? It consists of 416 pages of small print equal to about 1200 octavo pages. We confess we have hardly had time to glance at its contents. But the moral which this bulky official literature inculcates is sad and saddening—it is this—after governing India for a century and a quarter the mass of Englishmen in this country seem to be as unsympathetic and unyielding as ever!

THE PIONEER has the following:

The Select Committee on the Bengal Rent Bill, which was to have met in Calcutta on the 15th of November, will probably not assemble until the 23rd, the earliest date upon which Mr. Evans, an indispensable member, can contrive to be present. People are asking, by the way, why Sir Auckland Colvin, who has some special knowledge of such subjects as the Committee have to deal with, should not replace the late Finance Minister, instead of Dr. Hunter, who with all his many accomplishments has none.

We cannot understand why the *Pioneer* takes exception to Dr. Hunter. He is a thoughtful economist, and takes a lively interest in the welfare of the ryot, *vide* his pregnant speeches on the Deccan Ryots' and the Central Provinces Land Bills. We are of opinion that the association of Dr. Hunter will greatly strengthen the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

WE HAVE received a pamphlet of moderate size, entitled "the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill and the Anglo-Indian Agitation—a historical sketch. By a Native of India." We have had barely time to glance at the contents of this brochure. It is a valuable contribution to the literature on the subject. The writer, who seems to be a thorough master of the subject, has taken considerable pains and trouble to trace the history of legislation regarding the trial of European British subjects in criminal matters in India. He has brought a fund of legal lore to bear upon the discussion, which though not new to the professional reader is of great value to the general reader. He has treated the whole question in an independent and dispassionate manner, and we are glad to note that while so much acrimony prevails in the controversy regarding the Ilbert Bill, the writer has sedulously kept himself clear of it.

WE ARE glad to observe that Lord Ripon has taken further steps to carry out his enlightened policy of giving full publicity to legislative measures. The points now settled are these:

a The publication of Bills, Statements of Objects and Reasons, Reports of Select Committees and Debates of the Legislative Council in a cheap form for sale and gratuitous distribution;

b The question of the steps to be taken for the sale and gratuitous distribution of such papers, both English and Vernacular copies;

c The question of improving the translations of Bills and connected documents;

d The question of preparing an Urdu translations in the Legislative Department for general use.

(*a*) The price fixed is three pies per sheet of four pages. This is certainly a moderate price.

(*b*) Papers will be supplied to all newspapers without distinction. The Legislative Secretary, however, justly remarks:

Ephemeral papers are constantly being started and dropping off, which can have no claim to consideration, and it will be sufficient to supply copies of legislative papers to those papers only which have succeeded in thoroughly establishing themselves. It will, of course, be understood that the selection of newspapers for this purpose will be in no sense a matter of favour, but will turn entirely on the importance of the paper. These principles should be borne in mind in making any additions to the list of newspapers which are to be supplied with copies.

We entirely concur.

(*c*) The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that it is indispensable that whatever is published as a translation (as distinguished from an explanation) of a Bill should be a close and literal translation. A person attempting to make a free translation of a Bill would have to contend not only with the difficulties of a translator, but also with those of a draftsman, and would run a very great risk of producing something differing from the original Bill in material particulars; therefore, translations of Bills should be exact, but translations of Statements of Objects and Reasons, Reports of Select Committees, and Debates in Council might with advantage be made free. We also concur.

(*d*) It has been determined, in accordance with the opinions received in answer to the former Circular, to issue Urdu or Hindustani

translations of Bills. Statements of Objects and Reasons, Reports of Select Committees and Debates from the Legislative Department for general use, and also transliterated versions of the same in the Nagri character.

The instructions given, it will be seen, are thoroughly practical and shew that the Government is in earnest on the subject.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT has addressed the following letter to the *Times* anent his unfortunate motion regarding Lord Ripon's policy :

Sir,—With regard to my motion upon Lord Ripon's Indian policy, I shall be obliged if you will allow me to make the following statements.

1. That my motion had the express approbation of the Conservative leaders, and that a party whip was sued for it.

2. That the Government promised to make a House, and that several Conservative members were told by the Ministerial whips that they need not hurry down because "a House was certain.'

3. That within five minutes of the "count" there were over fifty members at the House, and that there would have been a large attendance a little later on. The Speaker came in with great punctuality, and the count was moved before he fairly got into the chair.

4. That the Government, who have taken every moment from private members except the miserable three or four hours late on Friday night, are according to Parliamentary usage, bound to at least make a House at nine on Friday.

Of course, it is difficult for a private member to get forty members together at nine o'clock on Friday night in August.

Trusting to Ministerial assurances and to the general confidence in there being a House, I did not ask my friends to come down early. However, I fully admit the rashness of placing any confidence in the good faith of the present Ministry. Nor do I grudge the small triumph which some have taken in Friday's proceedings.—I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT.

St. Stephen's Club, August 6.

We wish Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett had remembered the old saying—speech is silver, silence is gold.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL has the following remarks on the zemindars' petition to Parliament :

We are glad to observe that Lord Lytton and Mr. Stanhope have presented, to the Lords and the Commons respectively, the petitions of the landowners of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa against the iniquitous Bengal Tenancy Bill; and we earnestly hope that the friends of justice in this country will come forward, before it is too late, vigorously to protest against an act of shameless spoliation that must destroy the peace, and rudely check the progress, of the most peaceful and most progressive province of India. That such an Act would be an impossibility under a Coservative Government goes without saying. But we venture to declare that if the actual facts of the case were well understood in this country, Liberals would cry shame upon it as well as Conservatives; and already some prominent Liberals who have taken the trouble to inform themselves of the true merits of the question—we would especially instance that the unflinching enemy of injustice, Lord Stanley of Alderley—have come forward to protest against the monstrous unfairness of this ill-advised measure. For it has not even the poor excuse alleged for the confiscatory operation of the Irish Land Act, that it robs the landlords in order to enrich the tenants; for under the peculiar circumstances of Bengal, a very large share of the plunder of the landlords will find its way into the coffers of the Government, and we shall have raised up a war of classes in Bengal merely to enable the Government to "walk round" the Permanent Settlement, whilst we create a new and lower class of drones to live on the labour of the actual cultivators.

We hope the eyes of England will be gradually opened to the revolutionary character of the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

RENT-BILL MEETING.

HUGHLI.

A large and influential meeting of the principal landholders of Hughli was held at the hall of the Serampore College on the 1st Inst. at 4 P.M. Babu Jaikissen Mukerjee was elected to the chair. The Chairman explained to the meeting the salient features of the Bill. Several speakers followed him and the following resolutions were then unanimously passed.

Proposed by Baboo Chunder Kant Mookerjee. Seconded by Baboo Abhoy Charan Nundy.

1. That this meeting views with anxiety and alarm the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill which involve a direct breach of the terms of Permanent Settlement and a great inroad into vested rights of property acquired for large and valuable considerations.

Proposed by Baboo Buddon Chunder Chowdry. Seconded by Babu Nundlal Gossain.

2. That while the effect of the proposed measure would be to impoverish both the landholders and ryots by taking away valuable rights from them and setting them against one another at every step in their ordinary transactions it would create a class of middlemen whose influence on the agricultural interests and on the social economy would be of a most pernicious character.

Proposed by Babu Annoda Prosad Dey. Seconded by Babu Rajkristo Banerjee.

3. That a memorial be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy submitting the views of the meeting on the provisions of the Bill and that a sub-committee composed of the following gentlemen be appointed with power to add to their number to draw up and submit such memorial :

Baboos Joykissen Mookerjee, Chunderkanto Mookerjee, Bejoykristo Mookerjee, Nundlal Gossain, Kissorilall Gossamy, Suttodoyal Banerjee, Rajendronarain Nundy, Buddon Chunder Chowdry, Annoda Prosad Dey and Nolit Mohun Sing.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the Skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah, Street, Calcutta,

Beware of other worthless imitations.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—Dr. G. Saunders, C. B., late Deputy-Inspector General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission, writes :—"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children." Dr. Stavely King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, writes :—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of Mesenteric and Pulmonary Tubercle, and in the Atrophic Diseases of children." Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Hanbook for the Nursery," writes :—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Deseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, Druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Raja Kristendra Roy Bahadoor, Bolihar...	20	0	0
Futtehpore Club.....	10	0	0
Shimaga Reading Library.....	13	4	0
Hospet Reading Room.....	2	8	0
Syud Abdas Sobhan Chowdry, Kundagram..	13	0	0
Secy. Ranchi Public Library.....	13	4	0
V. Abhirama Aiyar, St. Peter's College, Tangail	6	19	0
Northern Bengal State Railway, Saidpore..... ..	13	4	0
Raj Poornandoo Bruoosh Bahadur Mugoloi	6	12	0
Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjee, Darjeeling ..	12	11	0
,, Mutty Lal Bhattacharjee, Bustee.....	3	5	0
,, Upendra Nath Sen, Monghyr.....	20	0	0
,, Gopal Chunder Mitra, Bustee..... :	3	5	0
,, Shamapodo Chowdry Hazaribagh...	10	0	0
,, Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty, Hooghly.. ...	6	10	0
,, Mohendranath Hazra, Bogra..... ...	13	4	0
,, Anundmoy Roy, Nuddea.....	13	4	0
,, Chunder Kant Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore	13	4	0
,, Bhobany Churn Ghattack, Julpigoree.....	10	0	0
,, Repin Behary Mookerjee, Kandi.....	20	0	0
,, Bungshidhur Mohapater, Jajpore.....	4	8	0
,, Woma Churn Kar, Gya, ...	10	0	0
,, Oshiny Coomar Guho, Hooghly..	10	4	0
,, Mohesh Chunder Chatterjee, Muzafferpore	13	4	0

Advertisements.

FOR SALE

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

A two storied *pucca* house (new) with garden and two tanks adjoining at Newgipara in the Northern Suburbs of Calcutta. Only an hours drive from the Exibition. Apply to the Proprietor at No. 210/3, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

TO LET,

No. 16, Nazir Nazeeboolah's Lane, just thoroughly repaired, near Elliot Road, an airy, desirable Two-storied House, with compound and stabling, and with water and drainage pipes newly fitted, and shall be richly furnished, if required, for the ensuing Exhibition Season. Apply to Benod Behary Mullick, Jorasanko.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

On and from Saturday next the 8th current, an extra train will run from Barripur to Diamond Harbour in continuation of No. VI. Down, experimentally on Saturdays only which will return on the following morning as No. I. Up from Diamond Harbour.

R. G. MOOKERJEA,
Manager.

The 4th September 1883.

TO LET.

A splendid upper roomed house at Bhubanypore just repaired. The Zoo, the Exhibition Ground and Kalighat are within a few minutes drive. Apply to 2, Balaram Bose's Lane, Bhubanypore.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate will proceed in the month of March 1884 to the Election of a Tagore Professor for the term of one year to commence on the 1st of September 1884.

The Salary of the Professorship is Rupees 10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon *one* of the following subjects.

(1.) The Law of Testamentary Devise as administered in British India.
(2.) The Law relating to Damages.
(3.) The Law relating to Joint Hindu Families.
(4.) The Law relating to reparion rights including the Law of Alluvium, Deluvium and the Law of property in navigable and non-navigable rivers.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January 1884 and at the same ime to state on which of the above mentioned four subjects they are prepared to lecture.

Senate House, The 23rd August, 1883. } J. BALLETT, Registrar.

FORM E.

ASSESSOR'S DEPARTMENT

Notice under Sections 112, 114, 115, *and* 116 of *Act IV.* (*B. C.*) of 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that the measurements and valuations or assesaments of the portion of the Town, noted in the margin, have been completed and that the books containing the said measurement, and valuations or assessments can be inspected on any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) at the Office of Commissioners, No. 4 Municipal Office Street, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bounded on North by Beadon Street, East by Upper Circular Road, South by Machooa Bazar Street, and West by Cornwallis' Street.

Any person, desiring to appeal against the said measurements and valuations or assessments, must, within fifteen days from this date, deliver at the Office of the Commissioners a notice in writing, stating the grounds of appeal, and also informing the Commissioners whether he intends to appeal under Clause *a* or *b* of Section 114 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1876.

The Commissioners will proceed to hear the appeals under Clause a of Section 114. on 28th September 1883.

But no such appeal will be heard by the Commissioners unless the provisions of Section 115 of the said Act have previously been complied with, and unless the appeal is preferred by the person who, at the time the appeal is made, shall be recorded in the Assessment Books, as the owner of the house or land to which the appeal refers, or by the occupier thereof, or by the agent or either of them.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, MUNICIPAL OFFICE STREET, 10*th September* 1883. } C. W. HOPE, *Acting Secy. to the Corporation of the Town of Cal,*.

KADERNATH BANERJEE.

240-4 *Bowbazar Street, Postal address*

15. *Bosepara Lane, Calcutta.*

A. K. Bose—Stamp Act with Rulings, cloth, Re. 1-8
One set Madras High Court reports in pts. Rs. 50.
Mayne on Hindu Law and Usage, last edn. Rs. 18, postage 8 annas.
Story's Equity Jurisprudence 3rd ed. Re. 8.
Barnewall and Aldersan's K. B. Reports 1817-22, 5 vols. Rs. 7-8. Bernewall and Adulphus Reports 1830-34, 5 vols. Rs. 7-8.
East Reports 1801-12, 16 vols. Rs. 16.

CHEAP SECONDHAND MEDICAL BOOKS.

Dr. Salter Asthma, 1 Re. Pagets Lectures on Surgical Pathology, 2 vols. Rs. 2. Newrases of the Skin, 1 Re. Twinning's Diseases of Bengal, 2 vols Rs. 4.

সর্ব্ব সাধারণকে জানান যাইতেছে যে পুঁটিয়ার মহারাণী শরৎ সুন্দরী দেবী মহাশয়া। গত বৈশাখের প্রথম দিন হইতে দত্তকপুত্রকে বিষয় ভার অর্পন করিয়া অবসর গ্রহণ করিয়াছেন। সুতরাং তাঁহার নিয়োজিত আমমোক্তারগণের ক্ষমতা রহিত হইয়াছে। অতএব তাঁহার বিষয় ভার ত্যাগের পর ঐ আমমোক্তারগণের কৃত কোন কার্য্যের জন্য তিনি কোন প্রকারে দায়ী নহেন।

অনুমত্যানুসারে
শ্রীশ্রীশচন্দ্র মজুমদার।

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 498 of 1882 (wherein Gourgopal Bysack is plaintiff and Jadub Chunder Bysack and another are defendants) dated the 14th day of December 1882 by the Registrar of the said Court in the Registrar's sale room in the Court House on Saturday the 15th of September next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the following properties that is to say :—

Lot No. 1.—All that undivided 6-16th or six annas share of and in all that piece of land called Goal baree containing by estimation 3 Cottahs more or less together with one storied buildings thereon situate at and being No. 27 Churruckdangah Street in Calcutta and bounded on the north by Churruckdanga Street, on the south by the late Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Garden, on the east by the premises No. 28 Churruckdangah Street, belonging to the defendants aforesaid and on the west by Krishna Mohun Bysack's and the late Behary Lall Bysack's house.

Lot No. 2.—All that undivided 6-16th or six annas share of and in all that piece of land containing by estimation 7 Cattahs 12½ Chittacks more or less together with buildings thereon situate at and being No. 18 Tirettee's Bazar Street in Calcutta and bounded on the North by Mr. Baptist and Mr. Gome's house, on the south by the Tiretee's Bazar Road, on the East by Damzen's Lane and on the West by Kalidas Khan and Wooma Churn Khan's Lane.

Lot No. 3.—All that undivided 6-16 or six annas share of and in all the piece of land containing by estimation 11½ Cattahs situate and being No. 7 Gunganarain Dutt's Lane at Pathooria Ghatta in Calcutta and bounded on the north by Modoosoodun Bysack's Premises, on the south by Nilmoney Bysack's premises, on the east by Gunganarain Dutt's Lane, and on the west by the public Drain.

Lot No. 4.—All that undivided 6-16th or six annas share of and in all that piece of land containing by estimation 1 Biggah 3 Cattahs and 3 Chittacks more or less, situate at and being No. 87 Upper Chitpore Road, bounded on the north by the house of Modoosoodun Paul, Kamini Raur, Peary Raur, Pagala Peary Raur, Shammoney Raur, Joy Comaree Raur, Rajnarain Bonnerjee, Nobin Byragee, Thako Raur, Roghu Nath Sing, and Annundo Raur, Issor Shiva Thakoor's Temple ,and Sett's Garden Road, on the south by Dhonemoney Dassie's rental premises, on the east by Golapmoney Dassie's Tank and Soobadra Bye's premises, and on the west by the said Chitpore Road.

Lot No. 5.—All that undivided 6-16 or six annas share of and in all that Garden land containing by estimation 7 Biggahs and 5 Cattahs more or less together with tanks and appurtenances, situate lying and being No. 24 Belgachia Road in station Dum Dum Sub-Registry Sealdah, in the district of 24 Pergunnahs bounded on the North by Anund Chunder Dutt's Garden, on the south by the Belgachia Road, on the east by Harasa Lall Baboo's Garden, and on the west by the Tincowree Karformah's Garden and the Railway Road.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of Mr. Gillanders, the attorney for the plaintiff and also at the office of the Registrar, High Court, Original side, on any day, before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

GILLANDERS, Plaintiff's Attorney, Calcutta, High Court, Original Jurisdiction } R. BELCHAMBERS. Registrar.
The 3rd August, 1883.

INDIGENOUS DRUGS.

Leucoderma Ointment (DEY'S).

Specific for the Cure of White Leprosy, one ounce Rs. 3.

Ringworm Ointment (DEY'S).

Much approved and relied upon, one ounce Re. 1.

Tonic Pills. (DEY'S).

Generally approved as a valuable Tonic, efficacious to persons recovering from fever and suffering from Diabetes. 24 Pills Re. 1.

Pure Lime juice.—Non-Alcoholic.

Prepared from fresh fruits. Keeps well for years. Quart bottle Re. 1.

Postage for each parcel Annas 4.

The above Pharmaceutical Preparations are manufactured and sold by Preo Lall Dey, Practical Chemist.

PREO LALL DEY, 4, *Beadon Street, Calcutta.*

Notice.

Central Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Behar to watch the progress of the Bengal Tenancy Bill and to make representations in connection therewith.

This Committee was appointed by the British Indian Association at a General Meeting held on the 22nd December 1882, consisting of the following gentlemen (some of them subsequently added) :—

Babu Rajendralala Mitra Rai Bahadur LL. D, C.I.E, (President of the British Indian Association.)
President.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kuch Behar.
H. H. the Maharaja of Burdwan
H. H. the Honorable the Maharaja of Durbhanga.
H. H. the Maharaja of Dumraon.
H. H. the Maharaja of Hutwa,
Maharaja Sir Joteendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur K. C. S. I., Calcutta.
Maharaja Komul Krishna Bahadur, Calcutta.
Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur Calcutta.
Newab Abdool Gunny C. S., Dacca.
Newab Ahassan Woolla Khan Bahadur, Dacca.
Raja Hurrendra Krishna Bahadur, Calcutta.
Raja Suttyanund Ghosal Bahadur, Bhukaylas.
Raja Poorna Chunder Sing Bahadur of Paikpara.
Raja Surjya Kant Acharjya Chowdhury, Mymensing.
Raja Promotho Nath Roy Bahadur of Dighaputty.
Raja Shyama Sunker Roy Chowdhury, Furridpore.
Rajah Promotho Bhusan Deh Roy, Nuldanga (Jessore.)
Hon'ble Doorga Churn Law, Calcutta.
Babu Joykissen Mookerjea, Otterparah.
Raja Hurbullub Narain Sing, Bhagulpore.
Newab Mir Mohamed Ali, Furridpore.
Babu Mohiny Mohun Roy, Rajshye.
,, Peary Mohun Mookarjea, Otterparah.
,, Joggendro Chunder Ghose, Kidderpore (24-Pergunnas.)
,, Kaliprossuno Ghose, Calcutta.
,, Surrodendra Mohun Tagore, Calcutta.
,, Gobind Lal Seal, Calcutta.
,, Bejoykissen Mookerjea, Otterparah.
,, Kissory Mohun Gossain, Serampore.
J. J. J. Keswick Esq. of the Firm of Messrs. Jardine Skinner & Co, and Watson & Co.,
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